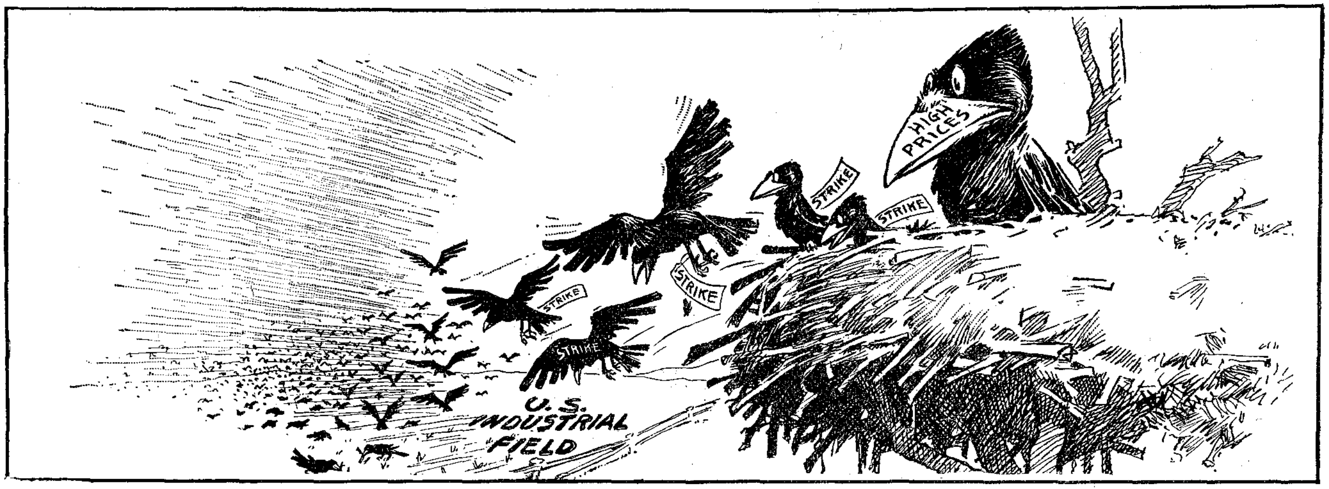
THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXV, No. 4 New York, April 24, 1920 Whole Number 1566

TOPICS-OF-THE-DAY



THE WRONG KIND OF PRODUCTION.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

WHAT IS BEHIND THE "OUTLAW" RAIL STRIKE

ON APRIL 2 John Grunau, a foreman in one of the Chicago railway-yards, was demoted, and seven hundred switchmen walked out in protest, tying up the stock-yards. From this small spark a conflagration spread in every direction with the furious speed of a prairie-fire, and in a few days the country was in the throes of what threatened to be one of the most serious strikes it has ever faced. Altho opposed by Samuel Gompers and by the chiefs of the four big Railroad Brotherhoods, this outlaw strike quickly made its effects felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific, for a time paralyzing freight-movement on a score of roads. Indirectly it threw out of work hundreds of thousands of men in industries dependent upon transportation and inflicted incalculable financial loss upon the general public. It was like "a fist shaken in the face of society," remarks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger;* and the New York *World* notes that, unlike other serious labor disturbances, it was not preceded by any statement of grievances—altho later certain demands were formulated. Another unusual feature was the part played by union men, as well as by the general public, as strike-breakers.

A discrepancy in the page-numbers of a few copies of this issue is due to the rail strike and consequent paper shortage, which forced a revision of the size of the magazine after one form was partly printed. The continuity of the reading matter is not affected. If your copy of THE LITERARY DIGEST is late this week it will be due to the general tie-up throughout the country.

Striving to penetrate the mystery surrounding this outbreak, editorial observers offer a variety of explanations, but are fairly unanimous in condemnation. "The 'outlaw' strike," says the Jersey City *Jersey Journal*, "is trying either to put union labor out of business or to put the country out of business." It was organized, says the Chicago *Tribune*, "by insurgents who wish to destroy constructive unionism and replace it by the destructive tactics of force." *The Evening Post*, of the same city, sees in it "a test of organized labor's ability to control its own forces"; and it adds significantly: "If unionism can not control its forces and can not prove its value as a responsible cooperating factor in the great task of doing the country's work and producing the country's wealth, the verdict will go against it." "The spirit behind this strike is like the mob spirit," avers the Adrian *Telegram*, which recognizes a close kinship between this spirit and the "profiteering frenzy." Two causes have contributed to the strike, thinks the El Paso *Times*—"the repeated capitulations to labor by Congress, and the persistent 'boring from within' by radicals in the labor-unions." "Intoxicated with a sense of power, the men are breaking away from conservative leadership to an extent which threatens not only a national calamity but the disintegration of the great Railroad Brotherhoods," says this Texas daily, which continues:

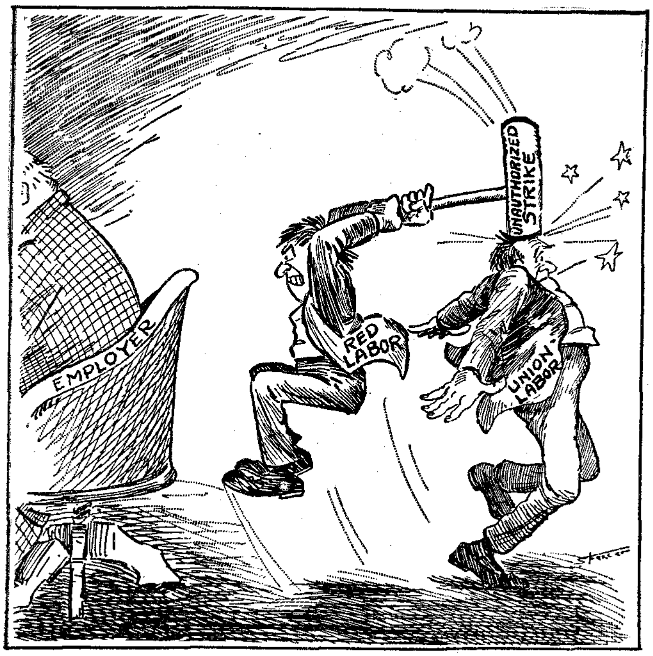
"They do not see that they are playing into the hands of the radicals, whose object it is to destroy the conservative unions. Many of their leaders do see this and have tried to hold the rank and file in line.

"In time, of course, the workingmen will come to their senses. But whether it will be too late is a question. The whole structure of union-labor is threatened. The men may pull it down upon themselves.

"That is what the radicals are urging. They know that with the Brotherhoods destroyed the task of dominating transportation would be comparatively easy. And there is a strong possibility that this will occur."

Declaring that the primary object of this strike is "to destroy the existing labor organizations," the New York *Tribune* goes on to say:

> "Foster was beaten in the steel strike. Then Fosterism for a time secured control of the bituminous miners. Now Fosterism raises its head again. The purpose is to establish what is called the 'one big union,' and every member of organized labor knows what this is. 'Boring from within' having failed, the mask is thrown off and open war declared."



THE GREATER INJURY.
—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald.*

Behind this "revolt against constructive leadership" the New York *Evening Mail* sees "the sinister shadow of industrial anarchy." This "propensity to strike, with or without cause," is a disease, says the Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail;* "a sort of temperamental distemper, which will run its course as did the influenza." But Attorney-General Palmer traces it to more specific causes. He affirms that the outlaw rail strike was the result of I. W. W. leadership, and of the working out of an international Communist program. Among the leaders he names William Z. Foster, leader of the unsuccessful steel strike. A Washington correspondent of the New York *World* quotes the Attorney-General as saying:

> "I feel that it is highly important that not only the country but the men on strike themselves should understand what is behind the strike movement, its purposes and its ultimate goal.
>
> "In a word, this strike has the latest and largest manifestation of the working out of the program of the International Communist party, whose purpose is to capture political and economic power, overthrow the Government, establish the dictatorship of what they call the proletariat, and ultimately transport to this country an exact reproduction of the chaotic condition that exists in Russia."

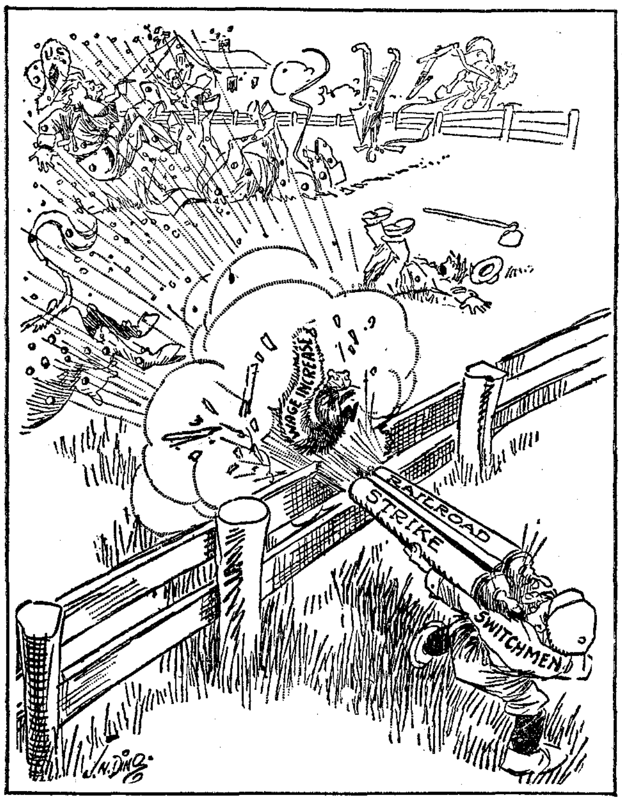
He explains further that the aim of Foster and his associates is "the destruction of the Brotherhoods, the remvoal of their leaders, and the formation of the 'one big union.'" This "one big union," according to Mr. Palmer, is to be controlled from behind the scenes by I. W. W. leaders.

"This whole trouble," agrees James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, "is part of the game of the radicals and Bolsheviki and I. W. W.'s, who, through some guise or other, have sneaked into the ranks of decent organized labor." A Cleveland dispatch quotes Samuel Gompers as declaring the walk-out of yardmen a mistake and pledging the whole weight of the American Federation of Labor in support of the Brotherhoods in their struggle with the revolting strikers. At the same time he assured the strikers that while their demands were justified, their methods were wrong and ineffectual. "The strike will simply assist in discrediting legitimate labor organizations," he said, urging the men to return to work. Equally emphatic were the statements of Warren Stone, of the locomotive engineers; W. S. Carter, of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen; L. E. Shepherd, of the Order of Railway Conductors; and C. E. Musser, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Mr. Shepherd lays the blame for the strike at the door of President Wilson and Congress. But, in a statement signed by himself and the other Brotherhood heads, he says:

> "We insist that the members of these Brotherhoods do everything within their power to preserve their existing contracts, which, if abrogated, may take years to rebuild. The laws of these organizations provide penalties for members engaging in illegal strikes, and these penalties will be enforced."

Mr. Gompers blames "men like Senator Cummins and Governor Allen, of Kansas, with their legislation to deny a man the right to quit work to enforce a legitimate claim or redress or injury" for the "wave of uncontrollable resentment" which found expression in this strike. And in a general statement to the press he says:

> "The condition of the workers in the United States has been tense since the signing of the armistice. That condition has been aggravated by profiteers, by a number of employers, and by the action of the National and State legislators in enacting, or attempting to enact, legislation not of a constructive but of a restrictive character.
>
> "Not a practical thing has been done to prevent the soaring of the price of the necessities of life.
>
> "Laws made to protect the masses of the people from exploitation have been turned against them while the profiteers and exploiters chuckle with glee.
>
> "No wonder, then, that the workers who did so much to win the war and who are now 33⅓ per cent. worse off financially than before the war are discontented and resentful on account of their present conditions and surroundings. It requires no close social or economic student to understand the situation.
>
> "Unless wages are increased to meet the increased cost of



Copyrighted by the New York Tribune, Inc.

SHOOTING AT THE SQUIRREL AND HITTING THE FAMILY.
—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

iving, it is equal to a reduction in wages and a corresponding owering of the workers' standards.

"No wonder, then, that we find workers, non-members of organizations and even some who are union men, becoming mpatient and disregarding the discipline usually practised in abor-unions.

"I urge upon all the workers, in their own interests, to organze and practise self-restraint, so that in an orderly and rational manner the demands of labor may be presented and secured. Little or nothing can be accomplished by wildcat strikes.

"Employers, business men, and men in official and public fe, whether in or out of the legislative or administrative bodies, hould also understand the acute situation and heed the normal emands made by the organized labor movement, for the rumlings are menacing."

That the rail strike was "an outburst of suppress feeling" is onceded by the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, in which we read:

"Mr. Palmer, with his empty and misleading promises; every business man who is intent on getting 100 per cent. profits; very detestable profiteer who is determined to wring the last possible cent of extortion out of these difficult days; every piffling politician in Washington lulled into complacency by his own oratory, and every lazy-minded citizen in and out of official life who is convinced that life in this country will somehow adjust itself without help or sincere guidance—all of these helped n laying the machinery that flew into violent action at the first ouch of the gloomy Mr. Grunau's clumsy hand.

"The pressure that greed and stupid opportunism have put upon all wage-earners is almost intolerable. To be promised elief, yet to see the cost of necessities rising steadily about twice as fast as your wages, to see a day approaching when hoes and shelter may be matters of doubt, is to be ready material in the hands of blind agitators."

A labor-union official who writes in the Washington *Herald* agrees with Mr. Gompers in tracing the strike to "reactionary laws." He says:

"Congress is to blame for the situation. There is no doubt about it. Its antistrike legislation, its efforts to establish involuntary servitude of the employees of the railroad companies as well as others, and the falsehoods uttered so frequently on the floors of the Senate and House embittered the people of this country. . . . . . .

"Let Congress send every profiteer to jail and repeal all reactionary legislation that prohibits citizens of our country from enjoying the inherent rights granted them by the Constitution.

"The people, to be successful, must not be burdened with any sumptuary laws that will take away their liberties. It were better that Congress should be done away with altogether than to have it create such rebellion in the minds and hearts of the people."

John Grunau, who precipitated the strike, admitted that the question of wages and hours was second in importance to whether the old or the new union should become supreme. "We railroad men are tired of receiving nothing but promises from our leaders; we demand results." He declared the strike had gathered momentum. The Communist party, the American organization most closely affiliated with the Bolsheviki, issued an appeal to the strikers urging them to stand fast. This appeal, as reprinted in the New York *Tribune*, reads in part as follows:

"Your strike is a part of the great class struggle of the workers against the capitalists. In this struggle there are only two sides—the workers' side and that of the capitalists. Any man, any official, who is loyal to the workers would have supported you in your strike, once it was begun.

"The reactionary heads of the railroad Brotherhoods, as well as of the American Federation of Labor, are the enemies of the masses of the workers.

"Sweep aside the traitors to the working class in your organization. Throw them out. Make your organization the militant expression of the masses of the workers. Keep it out of the reactionary American Federation of Labor. Make it a real fighting organization against low wages, bad working conditions, and, more important, against the capitalists and the whole capitalist system.

"The masses of the workers in other industries do not care a hang whether your strike is 'illegal' and you are 'outlaws' in the eyes of the betrayers. They know you are right in your demands.

"The Communist party of America is full in sympathy with you, and its members will give you their support."

This strike "is the beginning of a new era in the organization of the railroad men," predicts the Socialist New York *Call*, and it goes on to say:

This

Special Train

is manned

by volunteers

from the

Montclair Post

American Legion

HANDBILL DISTRIBUTED ON ONE OF THE "INDIGNATION SPECIALS" WHICH CARRIED NEW JERSEY COMMUTERS FROM NEW YORK CITY.

"Wages among the yardmen have not kept pace with the rising cost of living. The men are not satisfied with the enactment of the Esch-Cummins Bill, which provided so generously for the railroad gamblers. The men have become dissatisfied with the tendency of the old-line leaders of the railroad-unions to compromise on important issues, to barter the interests of the members for the prestige the leaders gain with politicians at Washington. If they have not formulated their specific grievances before going out it is because they have grown tired of formulating them through their official chiefs. In a sullen mood because of the shabby treatment they have received at Washington in comparison with the care taken of the railroad gamblers, resentful of their compromising leaders, chafing because of the ever-soaring prices, it required only this local rebellion in Chicago to start the movement all over the country."

That public patience with this strike was short-lived, and that the expression of public disapproval was direct and emphatic, are points dwelt upon in many editorials. Thus in the New York *Evening World* of April 14 we read:

"The outstanding feature of this railroad strike is the part the public is playing in it.

"Nineteen commuters' trains were brought into New York this morning by citizen volunteers who turned themselves into efficient firemen and trainmen.

"Former service men, students, business men, and clerks have come forward by thousands in the last few days ready to give themselves and whatever railroad experience they possess to the job of keeping the trains running. . . . . . .

"The moral effect of this citizen movement has been great.

"It has unquestionably exerted powerful influence in changing the attitude of the outlaw strikers and bringing them to the state of mind in which they are now ready to enter into negotiations with the Brotherhoods they have defied.

"In this particular emergency the public has given a notable demonstration of what it can do for its own protection."

"The public has once more proved that it possesses supreme power not only in theory but in fact," exultantly avers the New York *Sun*.

© Paul Thompson.

GOV. EDW. J. EDWARDS.
7,568

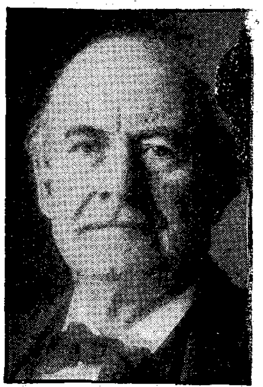
© Social Press Assn.

WM. G. M'ADOO
6,740

© Sun Printing & Pub. Assn.

PRES. WOODROW WILSON.
6,491

GOV. JAMES M. COX.
5,649


© Keystone View Co.

WM. J. BRYAN.
3,885

RETURNS FOR THE FIRST TWO WEEKS

"THE IMPRESSION SEEMS TO PERSIST, even among the most optimistic slate-makers," observes *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), putting forward an opinion that is shared by numerous other journals with an eye on the political situation, "that this year, more than ever before, the composite choice of the people of the nation as a whole is going to control in the national conventions." This widely exprest opinion may serve as an apt introduction of the 149,604 votes tabulated herewith, and representing, in some degree, "the composite choice of the people of the nation as a whole." The total includes some 25,000 ballots received in the first week as against nearly 125,000 received in the second, a rate of increase suggesting that THE DIGEST'S poll of 11,000,000 voters of the nation is beginning to get under way. The bulk of the vote, it will be noticed, continues to come from the States predominantly represented last week—Ohio, New York, New Jersey, California, Texas, and Washington. Of the 36,133 votes received in the morning mail on the day when this record closed, however, a considerable proportion came from other States, and next week's table will doubtless begin to assume a more thoroughly national character.

Aside from the changes shown in the standing of the various candidates, the most interesting feature of the table might b considered the comparative scarcity of Democratic votes. Th Democratic total vote for first choice is registered as 38,815 a against a total of declared Republicans of 64,301. Equally significant may be the fact that Mr. Hoover's Democratic vot (9,974) exceeds that of any candidate in the Democratic column while Senator Johnson's large vote includes 5,584 declared Democrats, a greater number than the pure Democratic vote o any Democratic candidate with the exception of Mr. McAdoo who polled only twenty-nine votes more. In the case of M Hoover and Senator Johnson alone 15,000 Democratic vot have gone to Republican candidates. On the other han Governor Edwards, who now stands at the head of th Democratic candidates, polls a vote from Republican sources more than one-third as large as that accorded to him by t Democrats.

Turning to a consideration of the individual candidates, th rise of Senator Johnson and Governor Coolidge, Republicans and of Mr. McAdoo and Governor Edwards, Democrats, m be classed among the outstanding changes brought by th week's returns. Governor Edwards' stand on the Prohibitio question, it is generally conceded, has much to do with h

						NEW ENGLAND STATES							MID. ATL. STATES				EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES						
	First Choice	Second Choice	Democratic Voters	Republican Voters	Other Parties	Main	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	Total	N. Y.	N. J.	Pa.	Total	Ohio	Ind.	Ill.	Mich.	Wis.	Total	Minn.	Iowa	Mo.	N. Dak.	S. Dak.	Neb.	Kans.
DEM.																													
Bryan .... (1)	3885	2798	3014	238	633	1	....	....	4	....	....	5	355	135	7	497	1605	7	202	4	4	1822	10	4	14	1	1	70	7
Clark .... (2)	1555	2999	1331	44	180	1	....	1	2	....	2	6	258	65	2	325	263	4	94	2	1	364	1	1	13	....	....	12	1
Cox ...... (3)	5649	2974	4733	478	438	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	81	22	3	106	5308	5	62	1	....	5376	....	1	1	....	....	5	2
Edwards . (4)	7568	3447	4709	1768	1091	3	....	....	6	....	5	14	3137	2419	10	5566	708	4	437	1	3	1153	2	3	2	....	....	13	....
Marshall . (5)	691	1901	600	21	70	....	....	....	1	....	2	3	103	28	1	132	150	12	44	....	....	206	....	1	....	....	....	1	2
McAdoo .. (6)	6740	7797	5613	298	829	....	....	....	15	....	11	26	941	382	17	1340	1027	24	561	7	4	1623	6	6	21	....	2	29	7
Palmer ... (7)	1169	2587	1010	30	129	1	....	....	2	....	1	4	114	42	14	170	143	2	63	1	....	209	2	1	5	....	....	5	1
Wilson ... (8)	6491	2644	5342	352	797	7	3	....	9	1	8	28	1266	527	26	1819	780	18	333	12	16	1159	12	12	27	1	1	29	11
REP.																													
Coolidge .. (9)	2644	7081	495	1772	377	10	6	7	193	6	25	247	1323	490	17	1830	218	7	41	3	4	273	4	....	2	1	....	3	1
Harding (10)	10432	6272	934	8394	1104	4	....	....	2	....	6	12	297	167	8	472	9520	1	36	2	1	9560	1	....	....	1	....	8	....
Hoover .. (11)	22908	12453	9260	9974	3674	22	5	1	193	4	61	286	7373	3328	139	10840	4355	21	737	23	39	5175	49	22	24	8	8	108	9
Hughes . (12)	5922	9939	670	4438	814	15	1	2	60	9	15	102	2453	690	36	3179	1509	10	253	14	7	1793	23	10	7	2	....	68	5
Johnson (13)	22609	16380	5584	13568	3457	11	2	3	53	3	33	105	9262	3468	50	12780	2604	23	1956	31	17	4631	20	14	22	10	4	120	19
Lowden . (14)	6449	9861	720	4959	770	3	....	....	13	5	16	37	1107	252	10	1369	567	20	2963	18	13	3581	17	67	7	2	11	59	2
Taft .... (15)	3400	6668	714	2171	515	5	1	3	20	....	12	41	1055	434	44	1533	873	9	187	12	12	1093	9	12	6	4	....	68	5
Wood ... (16)	32351	19453	2993	25280	4078	53	10	4	181	25	76	349	12037	5303	148	17488	8079	74	1973	42	20	10188	58	9	39	5	6	124	34
Debs *Soc.* (17)	2058	102	368	180	1510	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	1210	171	2	1383	239	3	95	3	....	340	1	1	1	....	....	3	....
Others .. (18)	6050	10994	2502	2432	1116																								

© Wallinger.

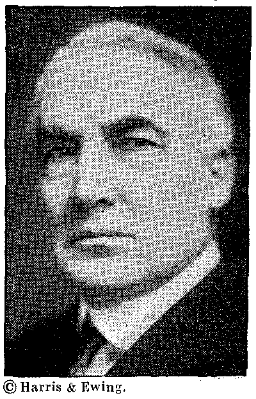
GEN. LEONARD WOOD.
32,351

© Underwood & Underwood.

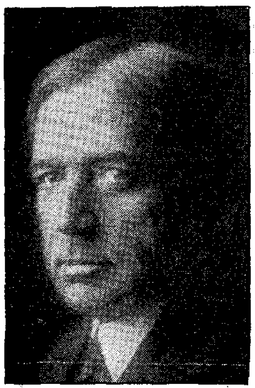
HERBERT HOOVER.
22,908

© Clinedinst.

SEN. HIRAM JOHNSON.
22,609


© Harris & Ewing.

SEN. WARREN G. HARDING.
10,432


© Press Illus. Service.

FRANK O. LOWDEN.
6,449

OF "THE DIGEST'S" PRESIDENTIAL POLL

opularity. On the basis of the declared Democratic vote, however, it is noticeable that Mr. McAdoo is now in first place, ith President Wilson second. Senator Johnson's increase, folowing his show of strength in the Michigan and Illinois primaries, places him practically on an equality with Mr. Hoover. The returns thus far received from California are not yet ufficient to give an idea as to the sentiment of the State, ut it is perhaps significant that her two "favorite sons" ave run neck and neck from the receipt of the first ballots. The present division of votes gives Johnson 2,679 as against 2,308 for Hoover.

Governor Coolidge's greatly increased vote appears, as the able shows, especially in his "second-choice" suffrage. The Massachusetts Governor, on the word of some of his most enthuiastic friends and backers, is likely to emerge at the proper ime as a compromise candidate, and his present popularity as he second choice of so many voters seems to be in accord with his view. It might be pointed out, in this connection, that our of the eight leading candidates on each side carry a larger vote for second choice than for first. This is true of Clark, Marshall, McAdoo, and Palmer among the Democrats, and of Coolidge, Hughes, Lowden, and Taft among the Republicans.

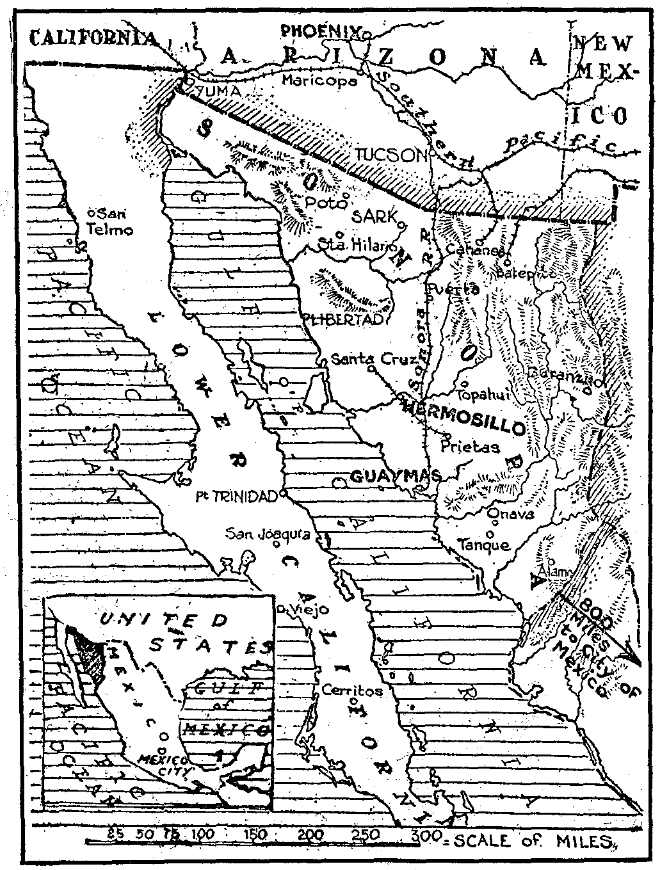
The vote of Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate, shows an increase since last week from 351 to 2,058, a *pro-rata* increase exceeding that of most other candidates, and, apparently, disposing of a Socialist criticism to the effect that THE DIGEST'S poll is omitting the Socialist party. THE DIGEST'S ballot does not contain the name of Debs, since he was not a declared candidate when it was prepared, but there is a space in which the name of any candidate may be written.

Among the candidates, numbering more than a hundred, whose names do not appear on the table, General Pershing has developed the greatest strength, with a vote of 1,406. Governor Capper has 1,033, Senator Poindexter follows with 510 and Senator La Follette with 308. The other leaders in the Republican column are President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia, with 324; Charles M. Schwab, 127; Senator Cummins, 108; and Governor Allen, of Kansas, 63. In the Democratic column Mr. Gerard has 475; Secretary Baker, 408; Senator Hitchcock, 312; Senator Bailey, 212; Secretary Daniels, 179, and Senator Owen, 54.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES										EAST SOUTH CEN. STATES					WEST SOUTH CEN. STATES					MOUNTAIN STATES									PACIFIC STATES					
Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	W. Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Ga.	Fla.	Total	Ky.	Tenn.	Ala.	Miss.	Total	Ark.	La.	Okla.	Texas	Total	Mont.	Idaho	Wyo.	Colo.	N. Mex.	Ariz.	Utah	Nevada	Total	Wash.	Ore.	Cal.	Total	Source unknown	
3	1	....	4	4	1	....	....	2	15	4	1	2	6	13	5	2	12	957	976	2	1	1	73	2	2	7	1	89	269	2	88	359	2	(1)
2	4	1	2	1	1	1	7	....	19	2	4	1	....	7	2	1	....	670	673	....	....	....	26	....	....	....	....	26	43	....	64	107	....	(2)
1	2	....	1	6	2	....	3	....	15	7	1	....	....	8	....	1	2	97	100	....	....	....	8	1	....	....	....	9	13	....	10	23	2	(3)
4	5	2	4	....	....	1	13	1	30	1	4	2	....	7	....	....	....	493	493	1	....	....	44	....	....	....	....	45	70	....	170	240	....	(4)
1	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	6	1	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	294	295	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	25	....	9	34	1	(5)
2	19	3	7	7	10	4	17	2	71	5	17	5	3	30	4	6	6	2829	2845	1	1	....	116	3	2	1	....	124	364	1	203	568	42	(6)
3	....	....	7	1	....	....	23	1	35	4	9	1	....	14	....	....	2	670	672	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	19	25	....	5	30	2	(7)
3	7	1	13	10	12	10	20	3	79	11	16	11	7	45	7	4	12	2590	2613	2	5	1	71	2	1	22	....	104	271	4	260	535	16	(8)
1	7	1	....	1	2	....	1	....	13	2	8	....	....	10	....	....	....	110	110	4	....	1	14	....	1	2	1	23	68	3	51	122	5	(9)
1	9	2	3	7	1	1	....	1	25	2	1	....	1	4	....	....	2	231	233	3	....	....	34	....	....	....	....	37	35	....	42	77	2	(10)
25	37	3	28	10	15	7	24	4	153	12	23	5	2	42	4	4	12	1493	1513	9	4	2	369	3	....	7	2	396	1924	23	2308	4255	20	(11)
1	15	2	5	3	2	....	....	....	28	5	8	....	1	14	....	1	6	259	266	4	2	....	55	1	....	1	....	63	208	5	141	354	8	(12)
4	18	3	....	5	6	....	1	1	38	3	1	1	....	5	1	1	2	928	932	3	4	2	214	....	2	4	1	230	980	5	2679	3664	15	(13)
1	11	4	4	2	....	....	3	2	27	1	6	1	1	9	....	2	7	380	389	2	....	1	248	1	....	....	....	252	414	5	194	613	7	(14)
4	6	1	4	2	1	....	....	1	19	6	6	....	....	12	2	....	1	236	239	1	2	....	60	....	1	....	....	64	161	11	118	290	5	(15)
18	22	8	11	19	6	4	11	7	106	5	13	3	1	22	1	2	12	1614	1629	7	6	1	376	2	5	8	....	405	1447	18	388	1853	36	(16)
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	141	141	1	1	....	12	....	....	....	....	14	103	1	68	172	....	(17)
																																		(18)

SECESSION RENDING MEXICO

A NOVELTY IN MEXICAN REVOLUTIONS is at least afforded by the secession of Sonora from the Carranza Government. Actual separation of a state from the general government has never been attempted before in Mexico, we are told. That it was accomplished in good faith is indicated by the equally novel fact that to date none of the leaders in that state has stept forth and proclaimed himself President of Mexico. In fact, soon after the secession, the political leader who had been designated as "Supreme Ruler of the Republic of Sonora" announced that the state would return to the Mexican Republic upon guaranties from the national Administration that "there would be no infringements of the state's rights." This indicates to some observers, in view of the coming Presidential election in Mexico, that the motive behind the action of Sonora is the protection of her favorite son, General Obregon, from what the state fears will be interference by the militarist party in the election, altho Obregon's name has not been mentioned in connection with the secession. Sonora political leaders declare that President Carranza planned to set up a military dictatorship in Sonora to oppose the election of Obregon, who has not been looked upon as a militarist.



MEXICO'S SECEDING STATE.

In the smaller map the shaded portion shows the geographical relation the new "Republic" of Sonora bears to the rest of Mexico.

Altho Sonora protested vigorously, Carranza ordered troops into Sonora "for the general welfare of the country." This resulted in the seizure of the Sonora custom-houses and other government buildings of the state, the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico—which is owned by Americans—the "suspension of relations" with the Carranza Government, the defection of Federal troops in Sonora to that state, and the forced flight of their commander. The state Congress then proclaimed Governor de la Huerta, the recently elected Supreme Chief of the Yaqui Indians, "Supreme Ruler," and immediately steps were taken to augment the military forces already obtained through defection, said to be about twenty thousand. Able-bodied men between the ages of sixteen and sixty were soon organized into militia, "to protect Sonora against invading forces."

General Obregon and Governor de la Huerta had been summoned to Mexico City by President Carranza before any movement was made to send Federal troops to Sonora. Obregon obeyed the summons, and afterward was not permitted to leave the capital. Governor de la Huerta, however, remained in Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, and with the support of the state Congress and Generals Calles and Plank prepared to resist any invasion by Mexican Federal troops.

The Yaqui Indians, who are said to favor Obregon for President, are bitter enemies of the Carranza régime, formidable fighters, and well equipped and armed, we are told in a special dispatch to the New York *Tribune*. The neighboring states of Chihuahua and Sinaloa are friendly to Sonora. General Obregon, formerly Carranza's Minister of War and of the Navy, who has lived quietly on his Sonora farm near Nogales since he resigned, is said to be part Yaqui and part Irish. At any rate, he is a fighter, and has the reputation of being the only Mexican revolutionary general who never lost a battle. It was due t his victory over Villa, we are told in the New York *World*, tha Carranza won out in the general revolutionary movement. We read on:

"When Pancho Villa broke with Carranza in the autumn of 1914, General Obregon, with forty thousand men, made his famous march diagonally across the republic from Sonora to the City of Mexico. There was little doubt then that he had ambitions to oust his chief, Carranza. However, in the kaleidoscopic changes of Mexican politics, Carranza and Obregon became reconciled, or seemingly so, and so remained, on the surface, until last June."

The First Chief decided to send troops into Sonora to "insure a peaceable election," altho he was warned by Sonora officials that such action would result in a Yaqui uprising. Whether many or few other Mexican states follow Sonora's example, and "secede" from the Carranza Government, indications point to many violent weeks before the Mexican Presidential election. In fact, "this contest is expected to lead to civil war," the New York *Tribune* tells us, "especially if the military (Carranza) party is beaten at the polls." Of the recent action of Sonora *The Tribune* says:

"They are thus in a position to take sides in a bigger revolution to be staged next summer, or to go their own way, regardless of the decisions of other states. Sonora is capable of self-determination because of her geographical position and the laxity of the bonds which tie her to the rest of the republic. The new separate state can therefore probably survive as long as its inhabitants care to exercise a nominal independent sovereignty. Sonora is nearly autonomous under ordinary conditions."

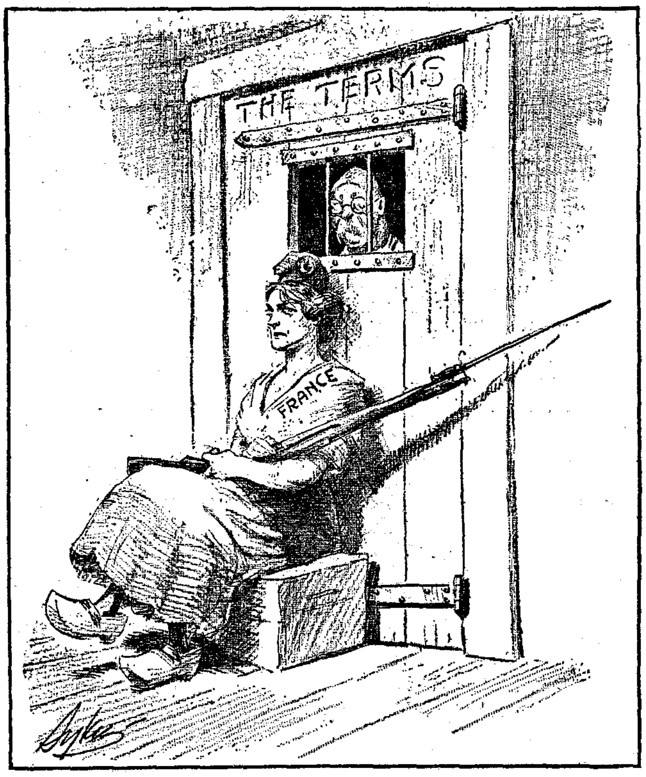
"Mexican revolutions and revolutionists have become an old and trying story to the United States," declares the New York *Evening World;* "most of them have been caused by the personal ambition of single men or groups of men." This "open revolt against the President," however, is looked upon by the New York *Times* as temporary. "It does not follow that there will be civil war in Mexico," asserts *The Times*, and continues:

"President Carranza's influence has been steadily on the wane in the northwest for some time. General Hill first fell into disfavor, and he, like Obregon, was popular locally. It was to Hermosillo that Venustiano Carranza retired after his defeat at Anhelo in 1913 and reorganized his Government. At Hermosillo a new campaign against President Huerta was planned with the aid of General Angeles. To the little capital came Gen. J. B. Trevino, the Chief of Staff of the insurgent army. Orders were issued from the modest headquarters to Obregon, Villa, and Gonzalez in the field. It was not until the tide of war had been turned against Huerta by the brilliant strategy of Villa that Carranza emerged from his retreat at Hermosillo and rode four hundred miles across the desert to Chihuahua and Juarez. Now the Congress of Sonora, refusing to admit the constitutional right of the Federal Administration to send troops into the state for political reasons during the Presidential campaign, calls out the militia to resist invasion."

THE FRENCH WATCH ON THE RHINE

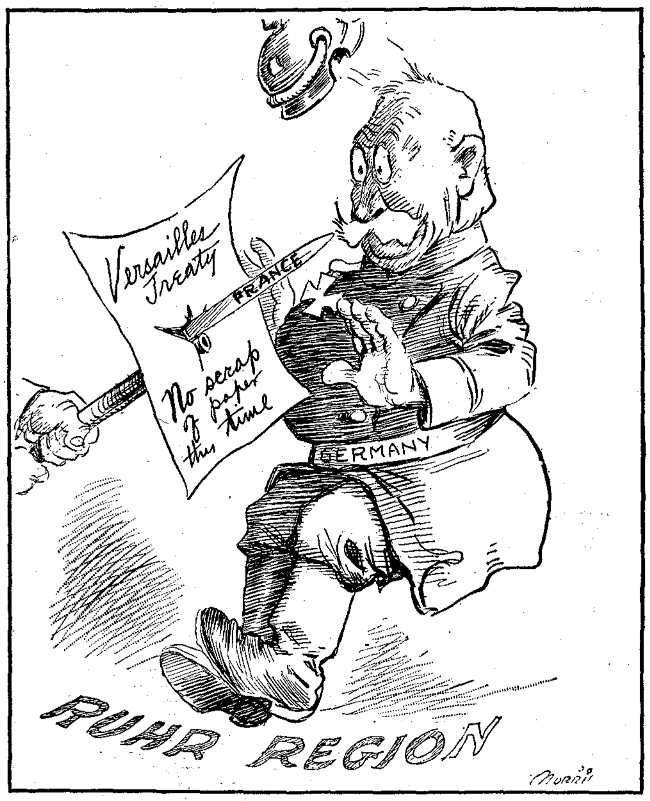
IN THE OLD FRANKFORT STREETS, that knew the sound of Napoleon's cannon-wheels so well a century ago, French tanks have been rumbling along and French soldiers have spilled German blood. With France and Germany facing each other across the narrow neutral zone on the Rhine and with France keen to note and to punish any infraction of the Versailles Treaty on the part of a nation notorious for treaty-breaking, scenes like this may very easily be repeated in the future. British approval of the French move has apparently been given with great reluctance. What stand America would have her Government take in future cases of Franco-German friction may perhaps be ascertained by the press comment on the Ruhr incident. The Anglo-French agreement in the present case provides that the Allies will see to it that Germany takes all troops out of the neutral zone by May 10 (a month's extension of time) and the French evacuate Frankfort and the other cities upon the withdrawal of all German troops from the Ruhr Valley in excess of the 17,000 to be allowed for a short time.

A careful examination of our press seems to show that our editorial critics of the French move are outnumbered by newspapers approving the Millerand policy, but the critics are frank and outspoken. France may have been technically right in sending troops across the Rhine after Germany violated Section 43 of the Treaty, but in exercising this right the Pittsburg *Sun* (Dem.) believes "the Millerand administration has been guilty of gross tactlessness." The Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.), owned by our Secretary of the Navy, called the French advance "a questionable procedure." The New York *World*, another Democratic newspaper close to the Administration, remarks that "if France may cross the Rhine on its own motion, so may any other nation, and the invasion of Germany will thus become a free-for-all, leading straight to new European alinements and new wars." It seems to the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) that France "put in jeopardy the peace of Europe," and the Toledo *News-Bee* (Ind.) is now convinced that "President Wilson's accusation of militarism against France has received its justification," remarking pointedly: "France as an aggressor in a war for imperialism and France fighting against German militarism are not the same." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) declares in a series of editorials criticizing the French move that President Wilson was quite correct in charging the present French Government with militarism. It says: "France has grabbed Syria, Cilicia, and territory to the north almost to the Black Sea, and it is now proposing to invade Germany and occupy four cities, with the evident purpose of putting into effect its demand for the Rhine as its eastern boundary." *The Record* is not convinced by the explanation of the French action contained in statements made by Premier Millerand. True,



TAKING NO CHANCES.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.



Protected by George Matthew Adams.

DOES HE SEE THE POINT?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

"There has been a technical violation of the Treaty by Germany, but if Section 43 of the Treaty is to be taken with no qualification it would leave the door wide open to anarchy in the neutral region. That can hardly have been the purpose of the Peace Conference. It is not in the interest of France. It is perfectly clear that the purpose of Section 43 was to prevent the accumulation of German troops close to the Rhine, ready to make a dash across and resume the war. It can not have been the purpose of that section to prevent the German Government from asserting its supremacy in the neutral zone by the suppression of insurgents.

"The French explanation charges that Germany invited the insurrection by failing to comply with the full requirement of disarmament. This may be true; but the Government of Germany has been threatened with one insurrection after another, and it would have been overthrown long ago if it had not used strong military measures. It is assuredly not for the interest of the Allies in general, or of France in particular, that the Ebert Government should be overthrown, or that it should be weakened by increasing the sense of resentment to it for reluctantly yielding to the demands of the Allies and signing the Peace Treaty. The spectacle of four German cities occupied by French troops is almost certain to increase German bitterness toward the Government that did not prevent it, and there is a double danger, from the Communists on one side and the monarchists on the other."

Similar reflections on the wisdom of the Millerand policy appear in newspapers from various parts of the country, including such influential dailies as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), Boston *Globe* (Ind.), Newark *News* (Ind.), Norfolk *Virginian-*

Pilot (Dem.), Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), Nashville *Tennessean* (Dem.), Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.), San Antonio *Light* (Dem.), St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), Des Moines *Register* (Rep.), Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), and Seattle *Times* (Ind.).

But in spite of these newspaper critics of France we find many editors insisting, in the words of the Cleveland *News* (Rep.), that "except for their delinquent statesmen, their constitutional pacifists, and their pro-Germans," the peoples of both Great Britain and this country are in hearty accord with France. There may be a few people who are convinced that Germany needs coddling, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), but "the great majority of every-day Americans were gratified when one of the Allied democracies actually decided to assert its self-respect" and "call a halt on German perfidy." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) emphatically approves the Millerand policy and sums up the French position as follows:

> "France now stands isolated, forced to deal alone with Germany, a nation still twenty millions more populous than she. The League of Nations has provided her with no guaranty of her territorial integrity. The defensive treaty with Great Britain and the United States is side-tracked indefinitely. France sees herself deserted by her former allies in battle. For her defense she must rely upon her army and upon a watchful and fearless government. Were it not for the vigilance of France, the Treaty of Versailles would long since have become a dead letter. It is France and France alone, among Germany's late foes, which has had the courage to face the facts, and to act to prevent a wilful and flagrant violation by Germany of a leading provision of the Treaty of Versailles. Premier Millerand has deserved well of his country. He has deserved no less well of Great Britain, Italy, and the United States."

Another influential Eastern Republican daily, the New York *Tribune*, similarly comes to the defense of France in several editorials asserting that she acted from necessity and was quite within her rights. It calls the attention of the critics of the Millerand Government to the fact that even in Germany the antimilitarist Independent Socialists recognized the Ruhr expedition as a part of a German program of treaty nullification, and it quotes as follows Herr Wilhelm Dittmann's explanation of the French occupation of Frankfort:

> "It was provoked by the Government's massing more troops in the neutral zone than the Peace Treaty justified. The French could not tolerate this invasion of an army equipped as if a new war had broken out. This military show was absolutely unnecessary, but Noske's generals were anxious to revenge themselves on the Ruhr district laborers because in their encounter only a few months ago the laborers got decidedly the best of them. They are now seeking to restore the prestige lost then and by the Kapp revolution."

A writer in the New York *Evening Sun* (Ind.) asserts that the Germans are trying to see how far they can go, hoping to put themselves in a position where they can strike a really damaging blow at France, while in the meantime "their agents everywhere are busy at the old familiar game of attempting to discredit French motives." American sympathy with France in this crisis is wide-spread, as may be demonstrated by noting the newspapers supporting the Millerand action. In New England there are, for instance, the Manchester *Union* (Rep.), Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), Providence *Journal* (Ind.), and Lowell *Courier-Citizen* (Ind.); in New York and Pennsylvania the New York *Times* (Dem.) and *Globe* (Rep.), Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.), Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Rep.) and *Inquirer* (Rep.), and Pittsburg *Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.); to the south the Washington *Post* (Ind.), Lexington *Herald* (Dem.), the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* (Dem.), and Columbia *Record* (Dem.); in the Middle West the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind.), and Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), and to the southwest the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) and St. Joseph *News-Press* (Ind.).

PEACE BY RESOLUTION

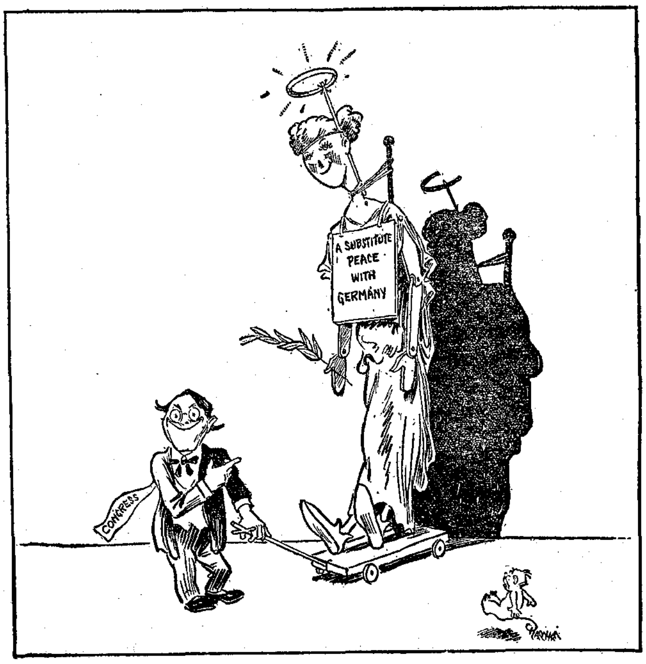
THE PROPOSITION IS PEACE, not peace by a treaty drawn up in company with our victorious Allies and dictated to a humbled foe, but simple peace, separate peace, through the medium of a joint resolution of Congress, whereby we shall "glide into peaceful relations without expressly making peace through a special treaty." Even the advocates of such a "common-law" peace admit that it is unprecedented and less desirable than a peace hallowed by the usual ceremony and certificate. But the circumstances, they say, are so unusual as to compel this course; at least, such is a common argument in Republican editorials. To which—altho party lines are not strictly drawn—Democrats reply that the Republicans in Congress are simply playing politics. One Southern paper calls the Porter resolution, which passed the House by 242 to 150 in April, "a device contrived for the fond purpose of improving the political situation of the Republican party." It has been presented with the expectation of a Presidential veto, declares the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, in a "sincere attempt" not to end the war, but "to make voters believe that a Republican Congress offered to end the war, but a Democratic President wouldn't permit it." The Raleigh *News and Observer* calls the plan "a presumptuous and paltry hoax," the Birmingham *Age Herald* dubs it "absurd," and the Buffalo *Times* characterizes it as "an anomaly and a humbug." The Administration's view, as a writer on the Washington *Post* gathers from the minority committee report against it, is that the resolution is unconstitutional, that it would not be accepted by Germany, and that "it would lead to all manner of complications." Some of the chief objections to peace by Congressional resolution are thus summed up by the independent Springfield *Republican:*

> "By a process of indirection, amounting to usurpation, it seeks to dictate to Germany terms of peace, which, however inadequate and uncertain they may be, are still an approximation to conditions under which the two countries would enter again into friendly intercourse. This amounts to Congressional usurpation of the treaty-making power, because the Constitution grants to the Executive alone the power of negotiation and the function of diplomatic intercourse with foreign countries, and to the Executive and the Senate an exclusive jurisdiction over conventions and contracts between nations.
>
> "For, under the plapable pretense of regulating trade with foreign nations, the Porter resolution seeks to coerce, under the threat of commercial non-intercourse, the German Government into renouncing as a condition of peace and amity 'any claim, demand, right, or benefit against the United States or its nationals that it or they would not have the right to assert had the United States ratified the Treaty of Versailles.' This is unquestionably a condition of peace and friendly intercourse between the two Powers which Congress attempts to impose. . . . . . .
>
> "If the resolution were to become law, the result would be a miserable makeshift for peace. This country's claims for damages, amounting to nearly a billion dollars, would be gravely endangered because what amounts to a separate peace would soon be in collision with the reparations commission created by the Versailles Treaty."

One section of the resolution asserts that this country does not waive any rights or advantages under the armistice terms. But, observes *The Republican*, nothing is said about American obligations under those terms, and such selfish repudiation of obligations must signalize to all the world "the moral collapse of America." To quote the Massachusetts paper further:

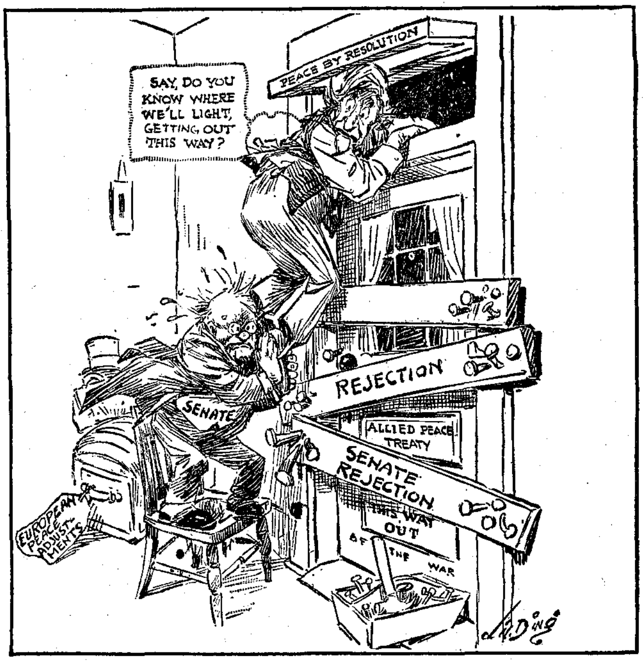
> "Every one would welcome the repeal of war-time restrictions upon personal liberty, labor, and trade, both domestic and foreign. But all the war-regulations and special acts now on the statute-book can be repealed in a separate measure not tied up with a scheme involving an unprecedented adventure by Congress in the field of the treaty-making power vested by the Constitution exclusively in the President and Senate."

On the other hand, Republican papers, believing the President responsible for the Treaty deadlock, see in peace by resolution


A SUBSTITUTE PEACE WITH GERMANY
CONGRESS

JUST AS GOOD

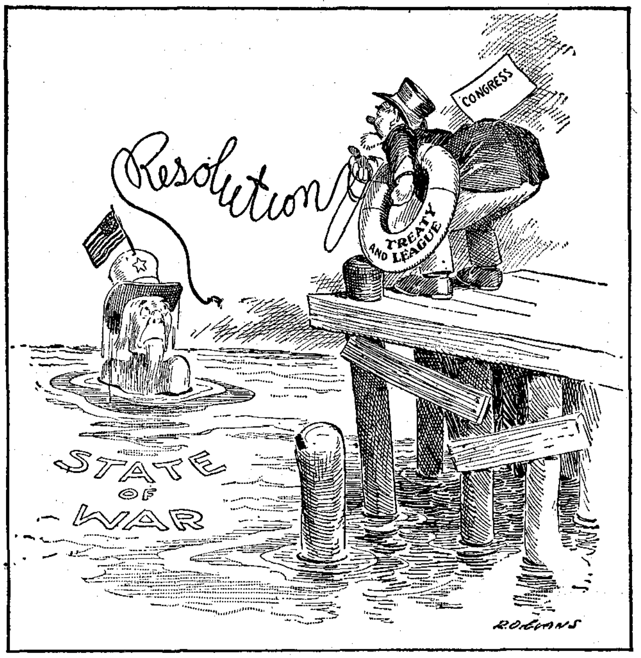
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Times*.


SAY, DO YOU KNOW WHERE WE'LL LIGHT, GETTING OUT THIS WAY?
PEACE BY RESOLUTION
REJECTION
SENATE
ALLIED PEACE TREATY
SENATE REJECTION
THIS WAY OUT OF THE WAR
EUROPEAN PEACE ADJUST-MENTS

Copyrighted by the New York Tribune, Inc.

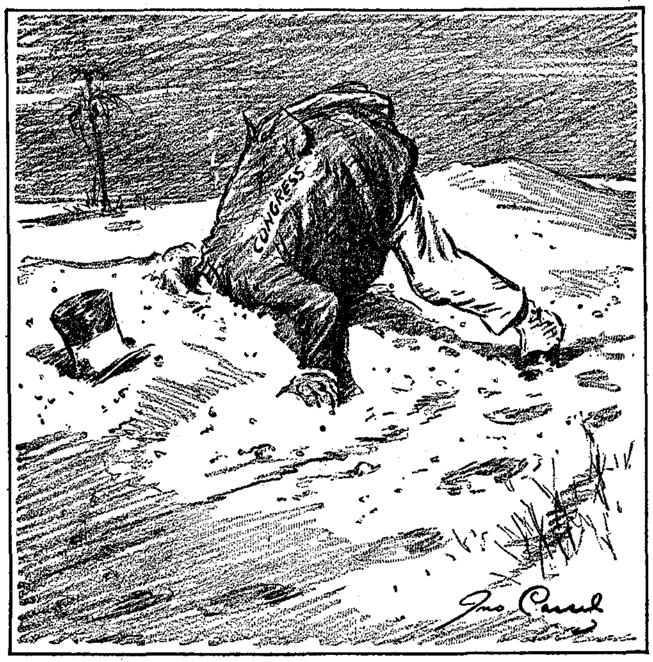
GETTING OUT OF IT THROUGH THE TRANSOM.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.


Resolution
CONGRESS
TREATY AND LEAGUE
STATE OF WAR

THE LIFE-SAVER.

—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.



Copyrighted by the Press Publishing Company.

PEACE BY RESOLUTION.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

the only method by which we can get out of war. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* considers this "now the only sane and sensible procedure." The Baltimore *American* is certain that the vote in the House represents the sentiments of the American people. The Washington *Post* notes three objects sought to be accomplished by the Porter resolution: "First, official declaration that the war is at an end; secondly, the repeal of the extraordinary war-powers of the Executive; and, thirdly, the resumption of trade relations with Germany." And it quotes from the majority report submitting the resolution this defense of its constitutionality:

> "There has been a complete suspension of hostilities on both sides without any intention of resuming them. Congress is clearly exercising powers which are within its constitutional rights in recognizing and declaring that the condition described by the writers on international law which are above quoted has now arrived, and that the war is at an end. As, by the resolution of April 6, 1917, Congress officially recognized the fact that war had been thrust upon us; so now it becomes the duty of Congress to give official recognition to the fact that the war is ended."

One of the few Democratic dailies to support peace by resolution, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, explains its attitude as follows

> "While the Republicans of the Senate under Mr. Lodge's leadership demand ratification under one set of conditions, and the Democrats of the Senate, in obedience to Mr. Wilson, demand it under another set of conditions, there is no hope of peace by Treaty, and failing such a peace the country is confronted by the alternatives of awaiting the advent of a new Administration on March 4, 1921, or resuming relations with Germany through a Congressional resolution which would still leave the issues of the Treaty to be later revived and settled. We are of the opinion that a considerable majority of the American people prefer the second of these alternatives."

AMERICA SHORT 4,000,000 WORKERS

"IMMIGRATION HAS DWINDLED in the past few years, and particularly since the armistice was signed, to such an alarming extent that there is at present a shortage of four million unskilled immigrant workers," declares the president of the Inter-Racial Council. This shortage is felt most keenly in the iron and steel industry, the textile industry, on the farms, the railroads, and in all sorts of construction. The president of the Council also declares that the shortage is still further aggravated by the fact that approximately five times as many unskilled male immigrant workers left this country between November, 1918, and October, 1919, as came in during that period. Other speakers at this meeting in New York, which was the first national immigration conference ever held in America, represented agriculture, industry, capital, and labor, and chief among the subjects considered were immigration and the unrest among our foreign-born population resulting from propaganda. The Conference endeavored to learn why the United States does not attract the Italian, the Greek, and the Syrian as it used to do, particularly when their countrymen are returning home with pockets bulging as a result of a few years of labor in America. They are leaving the United States for their former homes at the rate of six thousand a week, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, for three reasons: because of the cutting off of the wine supply by prohibition; because they have small fortunes in American money which, at the present rate of exchange, become large sums in the depreciated currency of Europe, and, finally, because they long to know what has become of their relatives, and, incidentally, wish to see the havoc wrought in their country by the war.

That the exodus, if continued, will tend to keep prices at their present high level and will restrict development work in mines and railroads is generally agreed, unless other immigrants voluntarily or through invitation take their places. One labor authority already estimates that there are now in this country a million more jobs than there are men and women to fill them. This is said by another authority to result from the fact that the general adoption of the eight-hour day decreased "production man-hours." Many papers call upon Congress for an immigration policy, and it is asserted that before order can be brought out of chaos in Washington some of the two hundred-odd immigration bills now pending will have to be dumped into the waste-basket. The National Conference on Immigration, at the recent meeting, adopted resolutions recommending the coordination of all existing governmental activities relating to immigration; protecting immigrants against exploitation; facilitating their distribution; and assisting them to obtain employment and a knowledge of the English language and American government. Briefly, the resolutions tended to encourage immigragration in order to keep up production and to keep labor costs from rising. Said the president of the Inter-Racial Council, which called the meeting:

> "No other country is so profoundly interested in the problem of immigration as is the United States. Its industrial and economic history is, in effect, a history of immigration. There are in the country to-day sixteen million foreign-born people, and they are the parents of more than twenty million American-born children, and in so far as our national development depends upon the labor of its people, one-third of that progress is due to the immigrant and his immediate family.
>
> "The Inter-Racial Council believes in the immigrant as a great potential national asset and advocates for him the largest opportunity. It conceives him as one who brings here not alone his labor, but his culture, his crafts, his arts—all of them contributions to be added to the nation's development and to be incorporated into our national life.
>
> "If we admit immigrants, we must accept only those who are potentially good citizens, and, having accepted them, we must provide the means that will make good citizens."

Secretary of Agriculture Meredith stated in a paper read at the Conference that "everything possible should be done to assist the immigrant to get a foothold on the agricultural ladder," and Louis Marshall's argument regarding a proper immigration policy agreed substantially with the resolutions adopted by the Conference. Mr. Marshall brought out the fact that the literacy test now in force failed to keep undesirables out of the country, when he said:

> "We have heard a great deal of late regarding undesirable immigrants, of men who are claimed to be anarchists. I venture the assertion that there is not a single one of those who were deported on the ark who was not able, when he came to this country, if he was an immigrant—because a great many of them were not even immigrants—who was not able to read and write in several languages. Those who have been the most objectionable of immigrants have been men who have graduated from European universities and who lived on their wits abroad and have then come to this country. If you look for an anarchist, don't look for him among those who are illiterate.
>
> "There is a shortage of labor to the extent of at least five million men in this country. It is due to that shortage that the high cost of living has reached the point that it has. Unless there is an additional man-power there is no limit to the increase of the cost of living. Without that man-power we can not produce."

The majority of immigrants before the war, we are told by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, were able-bodied men, many of them married, but now this class of immigrant is extremely scarce. At the outbreak of the war about two million immigrants were in this country whose wives and children were still overseas. Long-separated wives are now seeking their husbands in America (which may account for the fact that more than 60 per cent. of recent immigrants have been women and children), and long-separated husbands are flocking to the land of their birth to rejoin their families. This is said to account for the fact that emigration is now exceeding immigration. The preponderance of feminine and minor immigrants is claimed by Federal experts to be a unique development in the immigration history of this country. Most of the men who come to America have lived here before, and both the men and women seem to be well supplied with money. The men who return to foreign lands are said to take with them an average of two thousand dollars, and, if this be true, a total of $400,000,000 was taken out of the United States between November, 1918, and November, 1919, in which period 214,000 emigrants left our shores, and 201,000 arrived. Approximately five times as many unskilled male immigrant workers left this country in that period as came in. It is stated in many newspapers that "America needs the immigrant as much as the immigrant needs America," and the fact that foreigners are not swarming into the United States undoubtedly is due to restrictive regulations both at home and abroad, several papers add. The National Conference on Immigration at their meeting urged the lifting of such restrictions by the United States.

"It seems as if the orators who have been worrying over the dangers of foreign immigration may have to hunt for some other theme," declares the Topeka *Capital*, which adds that this country can sustain in comfort three times its present population. And the Boston *Globe* reminds us that, while organized labor has never exactly encouraged immigration, the earning power of such kinds of labor as the immigrant can compete with is not endangered by immigration. "There is plenty of elbow-room," *The Globe* cheerily adds, but a more serious view of the present situation is taken by the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which says:

> "The present situation in the United States is characterized by a tremendous shortage of labor. Not only have we failed to receive our customary additions to population from foreign sources during the past five years, but we have lost many former immigrants who have gone home for economic or other reasons of their own. The present immigration laws of the United States are unquestionably antiquated. They neither shut out

real undesirables, nor do they properly provide for the encouragement of the right kind of workers. The method of passing upon would-be immigrants is obnoxious and inadequate."

Italy is so anxious to have her sons return in order to aid in reconstruction that she is offering to pay their fare, and Greece obligates herself to pay half the rate to each returning man. It is estimated that the remaining 1,275,000 in the United States who still have their families on the other side of the ocean will leave within a very few years, or even months, and that it is doubtful if their places will be taken by immigrants. Because the war wiped out a generation of men, they naturally are in great demand, particularly in the devastated regions of Europe, and the foreigner in this country who has saved a few thousand dollars evidently thinks it good business to exchange dollars for lire or francs or rubles or marks while these are in their present depreciated state, and return home while conditions are as favorable as they are at present. Poland urges her young men to remain at home, we are told by the Philadelphia *Press;* Italy permits only reservists to come to the United States, but the Italian Premier admits that the Italian Government is diverting emigration to Brazil. By inference we are led to believe that the United States is looked upon with disfavor by prospective immigrants because it has not held out its hand to them and made them welcome. Says the New York *World* on this point:

"Any movement favoring the repeal of the literacy test for immigrants deserves encouragement; it never yet has kept out an anarchist or a criminal. It is pleasing to note the fact that 350 of our greatest industrial concerns now urging the liberalization of the immigration laws profess to recognize their responsibility to the newcomers of whose labor they are in need. That most of them have shirked every duty in this respect in the past is shown by the Bureau of Naturalization's report that there are 11,000,000 unnaturalized foreigners already in the country, most of whom have no command of the English language.

"Big industry says that there is work here for five million more people of the unskilled class and that their productive power is necessary to a reduction of the cost of living. This may be true, but it does not follow that the repeal of the literacy test would bring us any such numbers. Other things are to be considered. Labor is going out and not coming in, partly because big industry and the American people generally have not treated it fairly.

"In many of our manufacturing and mining centers unskilled labor is regarded as so much raw material. It is herded in dismal hovels, victimized, misunderstood, and left practically to its own resources. No effort is made to 'Americanize' it, for that might dislocate it, and as for assimilation, the thing is impossible where employers and their agents find profit in colonization. Even the illiterate have learned the bitter lesson of these conditions. If big industry would invite five million aliens to these shores it will have to offer them a chance to become self-respecting citizens."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

OUIJA, ouija, tell us true—What's the weather going to do?—*Oshkosh Northwestern.*

WHEN a girl acts toward a man as Hoover and McAdoo do toward nomination, she is accused of flirting.—*Louisville Post.*

THERE is no slacking by "white-collar" workers. They have to hustle to buy the white collars.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A CABLE from The Hague says the former Kaiser is now a poor man. So far as that is concerned, he always was.—*Houston Post.*

THE President should negotiate a separate peace with the Senate before he opens negotiations for a separate peace with Germany.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ONE handy thing about a sugar shortage is that it can be created any time during the year, while ice and coal shortages are restricted to certain seasons.—*Detroit Journal.*

EUROPE might as well understand now as later that we can't support her in the style in which she was raised.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A CHIEF SECRETARY for Ireland these days can resign on account of his health without having a medical diagnosis.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

THEY are praying in Maryland to stop taxes going any higher. That would seem to be the supreme test of prayer.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

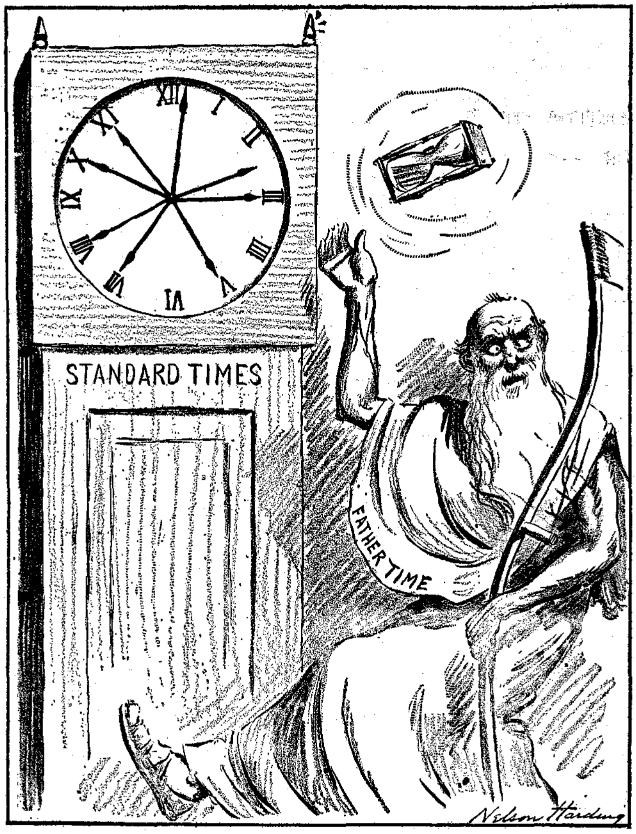
A SCULPTOR of seventy-six has just wedded his landlady, thus giving the lie to the statement that pursuit of the artistic unfits a man for business.—*Buffalo News.*

JUDGING from the length of the list of Presidential candidates, it is high time for Congress to pass a bill to improve the navigation of Salt River.—*Boston Transcript.*

ADMIRAL SIMS says that Berlin knew of troop sailings before they started. And it knew still more about them three months after the sailings.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

A MAN who could not speak any known tongue on arriving in New York was ordered deported; it is thought he may have been a representative of the League of Nations.—*Philadelphia North American.*

EAMON DE VALERA is likened to George Washington as the father of his country, one difference, however, being that when revolution was decided on George Washington was on the job at home.—*Indianapolis News.*



WHO'S LOONY NOW?

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

A SOFT drink, however, doesn't turn away any wrath.—*Financial America.*

ABOUT the only thing that can be successfully home-brewed is trouble.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

WHATEVER food conditions are in other parts of Europe, England will always have her Irish stew.—*Columbia Record.*

IT is announced that hungry Europe gets United States food by mail. No wonder Europe is hungry!—*Philadelphia North American.*

JUDGING from the protests against prohibition, the ancestors of many Americans came over in schooners.—*Columbia Evening Missourian.*

EXTRAORDINARY reversal of form: Little boys who grow up and think that teachers ought to be given enough to live on.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE problem of colored unemployment in the South will soon be relieved by the demand for delegates to the G. O. P. Convention at Chicago.—*New York World.*

IN the light of recent events, we think it is more appropriate to refer to a certain well-known political entity as "The Slick Man of Europe."—*Columbia Record.*

"FRENCH Pretender Enters Butter Trade," according to a head-line, and it is suspected that there are several pretenders in it over in this country.—*The Labor American (Indianapolis).*

PRIZE-WINNING SCHOOL-TEACHERS

Miss Estella M. Scharf, 33 Poplar Avenue, Woodlawn, Wheeling, W. Va., teacher in the Ritchie School, wins the fifth week's prize of $50. She submitted:

"HIGH the teachers' aim has been,
COST them what it may
OF strength, and patience, yes, and health,
LIVING without thought of self.

WE have been a faithful band;
NEED much more be said?
INCREASED expenses must be met;
PAY so we can keep from debt."

The fourth week's winner in the supplementary teachers' contest in Canada is Miss Jessie I. Thomson, 452 Old Orchard Avenue, Montreal, Quebec, Canada:

"After four years in university and four years' teaching experience I receive $12.50 per week. The woman who scrubs the floors gets $2.50 a day, meals, and carfare. She can wear her shabbiest clothes; I must set my pupils an example of neatness. Why bother with an education?"

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

FOREIGN - COMMENT

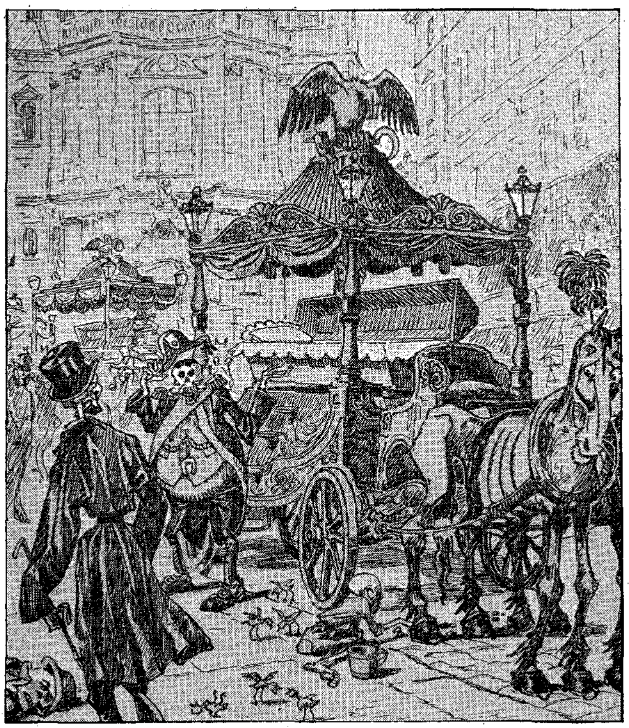
AUSTRO-GERMAN CRIES TO ENGLAND FOR HELP

GERMANY'S HYMN OF HATE is rapidly being transposed to a hymn of love for England as it is heard in German appeals to British sympathy because of the French occupation of the Ruhr district and, more particularly, in outright bids for British cooperation in the rebuilding of Central Europe. "Save Germany to save Europe, if you have eyes to see," is the tenor of German solicitation, while in Austria, whence British observers have been so long used to cries of famished despair, pleas for help are now based on the ground that England will thus serve her own best interests. Perhaps the most conspicuous authority in the new German band of pro-British fraternizers is Captain Persius, famous as the naval expert of the *Berliner Tageblatt* during the war. His appeal for "an understanding between the English and German peoples" attracts wider attention because it is made in the form of an article contributed to the London *Daily News*, which reads in part as follows:

> "The Anglo-German cooperation I long for would have, in every respect, a most peaceful tendency. The German nation wants to devote itself in peace to the reconstruction of its economic life.
>
> "Will the English people support Germany in her endeavors? Will the English realize that their own prosperity depends on the productiveness of Germany, that a vigorously active Germany would mean the recovery of Europe, and that the German people can not work hard unless food and raw materials are assured to them? Very few English people have any idea of the terrible misery of the population in many parts of Germany.
>
> "The German people are struggling with all their strength against economic disaster, but it will be a vain struggle and will result in chaos unless help comes quickly. If Englishmen believe they can get on without the Continent of Europe in their economic life, then they need not worry about the fate of Germany, but no experienced politician can doubt that if Germany collapses not only will Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Poland be dragged into the abyss, but France, Italy, and other countries with them."

Another London daily, *The Times*, is the medium of an Austrian appeal for British aid and cooperation. Its author is Herr Julius Meinl, said to be a well-known Austrian industrialist who during the war "opposed the policy of Count Czernin and did his best to bring his country out of the war when opportunity seemed to offer in 1917." In the view of this informant the Austrian people see themselves "surrounded by enemies who want to starve and ruin them," and as they find these neighbors so hostile, it is easy to "persuade them that the only alternative left to them is to join Germany." As events in Germany are now all uncertain, as is also the future, Great Britain in her own interests ought to find strong allies in Central and Eastern Europe, according to Herr Meinl, who proceeds:

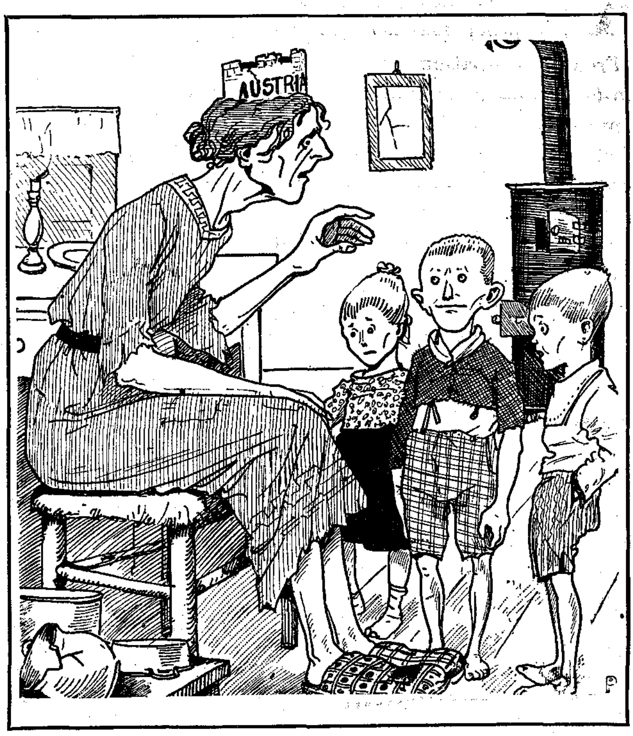
> "Her natural allies are the Austrian Succession states. Without any material help or political pressure, solely by friendly advice and assistance in the way of financial, commercial, and traffic organization, an understanding can easily be brought about if it is made clear to them that the conditions of doing business with them must be free traffic, if not free trade, between them, and the abolition of all restrictions on traveling.
>
> "The union thus formed would not be a political one, but would be much stronger. It would be based on the economic needs of all these countries, which can not live under the present system of government control with its logical consequences of closed frontiers. The result of this system is that none of these countries get what they want from the others. The little business that is left is done between the governments. The further consequence is that the continuous haggling over the necessities of life between the governments leads to accusations of govern-



AUSTRIA'S HUNGER PEACE.

"Have a ride, sir?"

—*Die Muskete* (Vienna).



THE THOUGHTFUL MOTHER.

MOTHER AUSTRIA (to her children).—"You go begging to Holland, you to Sweden, you to America—I must stop at home to work and hunger."

—*Wiener Caricaturen* (Vienna).

AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT PICTURED IN VIENNA CARTOONS.

ment against government, and finally to hostilities. These recriminations have already started."

There are only two alternatives for the territories of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy, in the judgment of Herr Meinl, who points them out as follows:

"Either free traffic in those territories is reestablished, then with some little help until the next harvest they will be not only self-supporting, but may be even exporting countries with regard to foodstuffs. Or the present system of government control within these countries, and of blockade between them is maintained—then production of all kinds, especially agricultural, will daily decrease in all these countries, business will gradually come to a standstill, no taxes will be paid, as already is the case, the printing of paper money will have to be continued; this will lead to war between the states and to war between town and country, and, finally, there will be chaos and ruin.

"Now there is an opportunity for England not only to arrest what is a great danger to the whole world, but to insure prosperity for this part of Europe, to win important allies for the future, and get control of the enormous business that is sure to develop."

UNDERFED VIENNESE CHILDREN ON THEIR WAY TO SWEDEN.

They receive German attentions as they stop at Berlin.

ANGLO-FRENCH FRICTION

AND THEY LIVED HAPPY EVER AFTER is the ending written by certain Paris correspondents to the episode of friction between the British and the French on the French occupation of Rhine cities, which resulted in a rapid-fire exchange of notes between London and Paris "without precedent in diplomatic annals." In Paris the result is regarded as a "distinct victory" for the French Government, according to some reports, but others indicate that the present agreement is "on the surface only." While the Premiers are said to be at one on the solidarity of the alliance and the necessity of enforcing the Treaty, we are advised that "the profound questions which gave rise to the disagreement have been left unsettled." According to a French semiofficial statement, if the German troops in the neutral zone are reduced to the number of effectives permitted by the original decision of the Supreme Council, the French Government will not prolong its military occupation. But, it is stated, the knowledge that this reduction has been made is a question of fact for the Inter-Allied Commission to ascertain. It is repeated that the German towns occupied by French troops were all occupied for the same reason, namely, to make Germany respect the articles of the Treaty that she had violated. What is more, the French Government has been always ready to evacuate these cities as soon as the Allies had forced Germany to abide by the conditions of the Treaty.

It is evident, we learn in Paris dispatches, that at the San Remo Conference of the Supreme Council the French Government expects to see a new and firmer enforcement policy of the Treaty adopted by the Allies. The burning issue of German disarmament must be met, and we are told that the French view is that there is no disarmament in leaving Germany her rifles on the pledge that she will never use them again, and that the best way to disarm her is to take her rifles away. Commenting on England's request that France yield all right of individual action in the enforcement of the treatment, "Pertinax," says in the *Écho de Paris* that such "contracts are not of this base world." Much as France likes her Allies, he avers, she can not bind herself for generations never to take any move with respect to Germany without the previous consent of other nations. It is reported that French official circles were just as surprized at the extremely friendly tenor of the later British communications as they had been at the bruskness of those preceding, and wondered what brought about the decided change. Also, it is noted in Paris that the London *Times* asked Premier Lloyd George questions in a way that "implies it has revelations to make if forced to do so," and, coupled with this, dispatches say, is the reminder that certain British interests have material advantages in view in their opposition to France. Some cynical observers scent what O. Henry calls "a rift in the loot," as they connect such reports with the remark of the Paris *Matin* that:

"If Lloyd George persisted in his intransigence, it may be assumed that he saw the advantage to be gained by a policy of separation, and so seized the first opportunity to withdraw Great Britain from the partnership which he thought she no longer needed. The London *Times* asked Lloyd George whether anything he said to the German Chargé d'Affaires could have encouraged Berlin in her resistance to France.

"It is necessary to know whether the English capitalists who have formidable interests in the Ruhr basin are not supporting Hugo Stinnes, the German financier, who owns a large part of the mineral rights of the country and who was associated with them when he brought pressure to bear on Berlin to send the Reichswehr forces against the Ruhr workers. The English soldier, General Malcolm, also appears to have been active during the ephemeral reign of Dr. Kapp and Von Lüttwitz, which he regarded with singular solicitude."

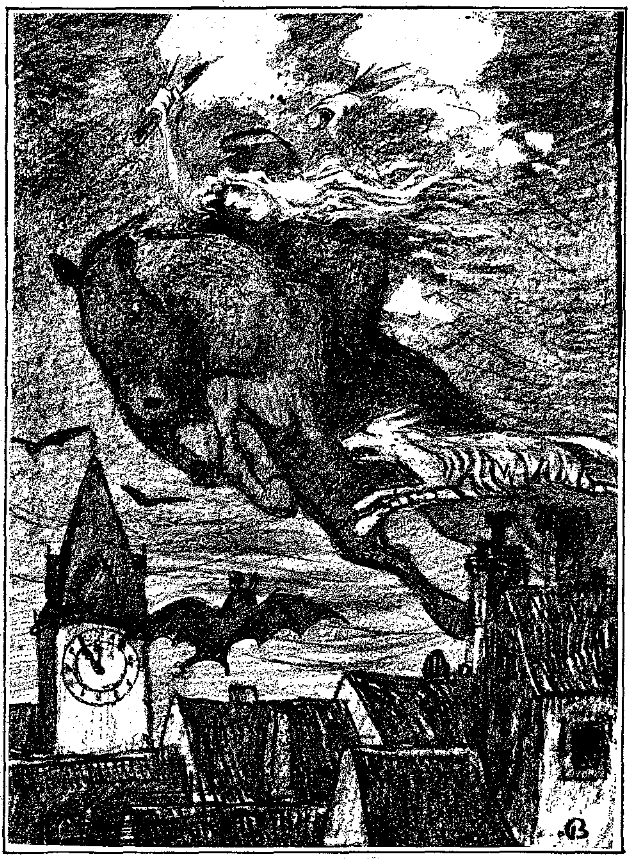
In Berlin before the National Assembly, press dispatches inform us, Chancellor Müller declared that "military action in the Ruhr basin is about to come to an end," and maintained that a democratic Germany was possible only if the Franco-German duel ceased and economic collaboration was undertaken seriously instead of being merely announced. In reviewing events in the Ruhr region, the Chancellor pointed out that in the confusion following the Kapp uprising, the Ruhr workers were unable to recognize whether they were faced by loyal or disloyal troops, and he explained that—

"This atmosphere of distrust was exploited by Communist wire-pullers, and, instead of an impressive workers' movement, there gradually came into existence a 'Red' army.

"The organized workers returned to the mines and factories, but the deluded champions of Soviet dictatorships remained in arms and were joined by the rabble of the Ruhr area, whose only desire was to exploit lawlessness. This was the situation when the German Government gave permission to the troops to march into the neutral zone, where almost the entire population was crying for relief from terrorism."

FRANCE'S ENEMY WITHIN THE GATE

THE "RED" STREAK in French Socialism reveals an "enemy within the gate" no less dangerous than the age-long foe beyond the Rhine. Thus ominously some French editors refer to the March Strasbourg Conference of the French Socialist party which ended in a manner that showed plainly the "revolutionary tendency of the majority." After withdrawing from the Second Internationale, which had exprest dissatisfaction with Bolshevism, we learn from the press, the French Socialist party refused to join the Third Internationale, organized by Lenine in Moscow. But it is related that the party decided to enter negotiations with the German Independent Socialists with a view to a new conference of the parties interested in the Third Internationale. This is interpreted as "a clear expression of sympathy with Bolshevism." We read further that the Congress, which lasted several days, brought out clearly the divisions within the French Socialist party itself. Jean Longuet, a grandson of Karl Marx, was actually "attacked for moderation" by the Communist Mr. Loirot and was reduced to siding with the leader of the Right, Mr. Renaudel. By a vote of 4,000 against 404 the dissenting deputies who had been elected to the Chamber on the anti-Bolshevik ticket were excluded from the bosom of the party. A motion for reconstruction along lines of class warfare was carried only by a narrow majority. Mr. Daniel Renoult presented to the Congress a plan for the future organization of the party which is considered illuminative by its critics and is reported in part as follows:



THE NEW SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

The red specter of Communism rides over the world.

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

"The French Socialist party declares the Second Internationale comprises only a fraction of the Socialist workingmen of the world. Opposite to it stands the Third Internationale, organized in March, 1919, which calls for a clean-cut program of class warfare. This is an indispensable principle for all Socialist movements and all Socialist action.

"To this new Internationale adhere the Russian Bolsheviki, the majority of the Italian Socialists, and various factions in Sweden, Denmark, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, America, and Great Britain. In sympathy with the German independents, who, since 1914, have remained true to revolutionary traditions, the French Socialist party declares it can not remain in an organization where Germany is represented only by Socialists in league with the Kaiser, of counter-revolutionaries like Philipp Scheidemann, and Gustav Noske. In sympathy with all the movements for the emancipation of the proletariat, we Socialists wish to proclaim our solidarity with the Russian revolution More than ever we now call for:

"1. Direct taxes on revenue and capital, based on the conscription of fortunes.

"2. Socialization of capitalistic monopolies.

"3. Organization of transportation by the state under the direction of responsible technicals.

"4. Municipal control over the lodging problem."

The semiofficial Paris *Temps* infers from the results of the Strasbourg Conference the futility of trying to negotiate with the Socialist party, for those who pretend to direct the Socialist movement and to speak in the name of the "conscious and organized proletariat," it says, are outranked by the extremists of the turbulent minority. The only result is to stir up the forces of disorder and anarchy. What a lesson for politicians who imagine that "one may with impunity establish a *modus vivendi* with the Bolsheviki." An immediate instance of French Socialist perfidy appears to the *Temps* in the manifesto of the Permanent Administration Committee of the unified Socialist party to the workers of France, which this highly important organ characterizes as "a veritable call to revolution." Under pretext of studying the political situation in countries other than France the manifesto affirms that the Allied governments are equally responsible with Prussian militarism for the Kapp outbreak at Berlin because "they kept up and enforced Prussian militarism in order to perpetuate their own militarism so that they might the more successfully stifle the breath of Socialism throughout the world." This leads the *Temps* to say:

"Is it not beyond belief that such charges should be formulated by the very persons who during the last year of war were crying for 'Peace without Victory,' who for months and months strove to have the Internationale of the Workers intervene, which not only would save Germany from defeat in the conflict for which she herself was responsible, but which would moreover have assured the continuance at Berlin of the Imperial and militarist Prussian régime in all its might. During the war and since the armistice Prussian militarism has had no more resolute aid and no more treacherous accomplice than International Socialism, which has constantly opposed victory of the Allies, victory of justice and of liberty, because convinced that revolution can only come from defeat and because it is ready to-day as yesterday to sacrifice everything to revolution, which is the supreme aim of its effort."

The unified Socialist manifesto affects to believe, the *Temps* goes on to say, that "the victory of the German proletariat over the Kapp uprising was at the same time a victory over the common principle of all the governments of western Europe," and proves "the general strike is the weapon of triumphant revolution and the arm that smashes the forces of oppression bearing down upon millions of workers." It strikes the *Temps* as somewhat puzzling that the Socialist party, so deeply divided in itself and so cluttered with contradictions of formulas and of method, should pretend to organize revolutionary action among the French "proletariat," but nevertheless, remarks the *Temps:*

"Against the time that it can work directly on French soil the Socialist party affirms that the German revolution must be allowed to develop freely and that there must be opposition, 'with the maximum of effort against any enterprise that directly or indirectly, plainly or subtly, aims to bolster up the *bourgeoisie* beyond the Rhine. . . .' 'It depends on you,' says the manifesto to the French workers, 'that the general staffs of the Allies be rendered impotent to execute their plans, which comprise an international repression of the German revolution to the profit of international reaction.'"

This statement, says the *Temps*, is "hateful and alarming," for while one sees the Spartacist revolution carried on by extremist German troops led and managed by officers of the former Imperial Army, the unified French party never considers for a minute that the situation created by the Communists and the Spartacists in the Ruhr Valley is of a nature to endanger the guaranties and the just reparations provided for France by the Treaty of Versailles. The *Temps* continues:

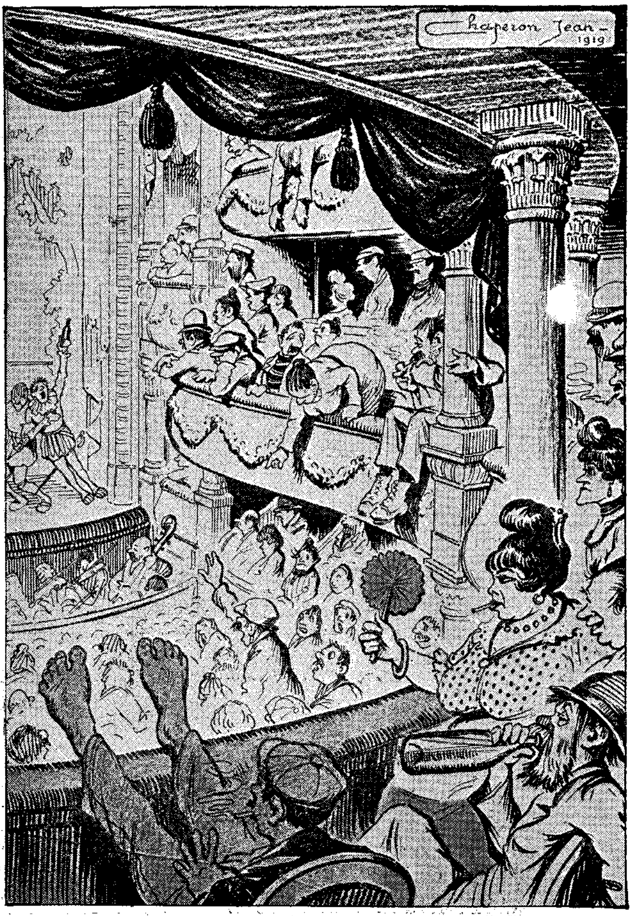
> "Small concern of the Socialists is it that we should be cheated of the means to build up our ruins and recreate our industries. All they have at heart is the success of the second German revolution, which in their eyes should be a prelude to the universal revolution. It is of no interest to them that this success should be founded on the ruin of France and the misery of her people. According to Socialist mentality and in line with the principles so often defended at meetings of the extremists, one gathers that it is out of the deepest misery itself that they hope for the most efficacious proof of the spirit of revolt."

JAPANESE-GERMAN COYNESS

As "FRIENDLY ENEMIES" Germany and Japan form a puzzling pair in the judgment of some Westerners in the Far East, especially in view of the frequent Japanese assertions that Japan is Britain's firm friend and ally, and her war-record is the best evidence of the fact. Thus Japanese-German psychology seems "all very Machiavellian" to the Kobe *Japan Chronicle*, as it notes the reports in the vernacular press of the reception of the *Taiyo-maru*, the first Japanese vessel to enter a German port after the restoration of peace. On entering the Elbe, it is related, the whole crew of the Japanese vessel appeared on deck and greeted the many ferry-boats plying on the river by waving their caps in order to sound the German sentiment toward the Japanese. Their greetings were returned by the crowds of men and women on the ferry-boats, who waved their handkerchiefs. At Hamburg officials welcomed the arrivals as "Dear, clever Japanese," and tho the town was in a state of siege and the Germans did not like the idea of having foreigners among them, "yet the entire Japanese crew was permitted to land." It is further recited that the Japanese captain, who also was hailed as "Dear Japanese," found the Germans in the port very favorably disposed toward him and his people, and "particularly grateful for the manner in which the German prisoners had been treated in Japan." This account of the coy *rapprochement* of the Germans and the Japanese is confirmed by a Berlin correspondent of the Osaka *Asahi*, who reports that the Germans are at present well disposed toward the Japanese. Nevertheless they are still wondering why Japan sided with the Allies in the war, and they think it the more strange in view of the fact that Japan had adopted the German constitution and had benefited so greatly from German educational and scientific leadership. This informant speaks also of meeting a German workman in the Friedrichstrasse who said to him that tho Japan had joined the Allies, oblivious of the favors received at the hands of Germany, that event was a thing of the past, which should be forgotten and not allowed to hamper relations between the two nations. It is the general impression of this *Asahi* correspondent that "everybody in Germany seems to be desirous of becoming friendly with Japan."

Among indications that this German sentiment is reciprocated at least in some Japanese quarters, *The Japan Chronicle* points to an article in a recent number of *Nihon Ichi* (Peerless in Japan), by Dr. Suehiro, whom it denominates as an "anti-Anglo-Saxon doctor." The question of greatest importance in Dr. Suehiro's eyes is what diplomatic attitude Japan should take toward Germany. Should reliance be placed "entirely and exclusively on the Anglo-Japanese alliance," or should efforts be made to "cultivate German friendship side by side with an alliance with Britain"? Dr. Suehiro proceeds:

> "The world hereafter will be the world of Britain and America. America is possest of a strength that dominates the world and she is full of pride and self-conceit since she helped the Allies out of an impending defeat and enabled them to win a great victory. It is evident that she considers herself the greatest and strongest Power in the world; and the part she has played in connection with the Shantung issue amply shows how she will make her surplus energy felt in the Far East in future. Such being the case, a great conflict of interest between Japan and America in future is absolutely inevitable. In that event, I believe it will be Germany rather than Britain who will be the ally (supposing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to be renewed) on whom Japan can place the more reliance."



A GALA NIGHT AT THE OPERA

If France follows in Russia's footsteps.

—*The Bystander* (London).

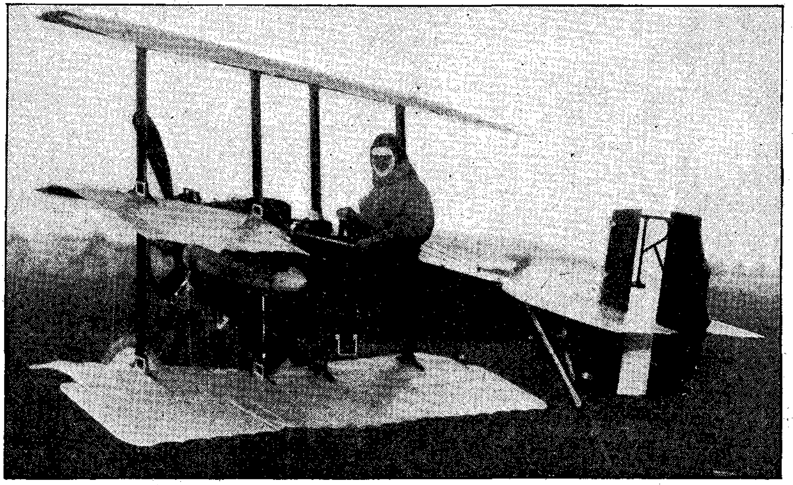
Dr. Suehiro reminds his compatriots that there are not a few points on which "the interests of Japan coincide with those of Germany," and he specifies first that—

> "It will be in the common interests of both countries to insist on the so-called freedom of the seas. It is true that the naval authorities and many men of learning in Japan are apt to regard the position of this country in the same light as that of Britain and to believe that it is to the advantage of this country as well as Britain to oppose the demand for freedom of the seas. But this is a serious mistake. Altho Japan is a maritime Power like Britain, the freedom of the seas is particularly necessary to her, since her national resources are such as to prevent her from wielding a great naval force. In this respect, the interests of Japan and Germany are in accord. May it not also be to the advantage of both these nations to insist on the open door all over the world—especially with reference to Britain and America? Both Britain and America are possest of extensive territory and great natural resources, but the door to these is fast closed, so that the said two nations may monopolize the benefits thereof to the exclusion of the outer world. In these circumstances where are Japan and Germany (who has lost all her colonies) to find an outlet for their ever-increasing population? Where, again, are they to get supplies of necessary industrial materials from? To have the door opened in all countries of the world is, then, a matter which both Japan and Germany, placed as they are in the same predicament, should insist on against Britain and America."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

AIR TRAVEL FOR EVERYBODY

AN "AERIAL RUNABOUT" that will be so inexpensive as to be within the reach of the average business man is promised by Mr. Frederick Handley Page, of London, designer of the Handley Page bomber which carried fear and bombs into Germany during the war. By a revolutionary improvement in the aerofoil, or plane construction, resulting from months of experiment, he will perhaps make flying cheaper than travel by rail and will be able to produce a two-man airplane with a wing-spread of but eighteen feet, which can be propelled by a motor of twenty-five horse-power. This engine would be no larger than that required for a large motor-cycle, and Mr. Handley Page says it would drive the new plane at a speed of 110 miles per hour. Five hours' fuel-supply would be carried, and the wings would be so mounted that the machine could be easily stored. It is said that this type of "flyabout" could be built for $1,250, and that in it one could fly from Washington to New York and still have a little gas left in the tank. Commercial transportation of express and passengers would be similarly revolutionized.

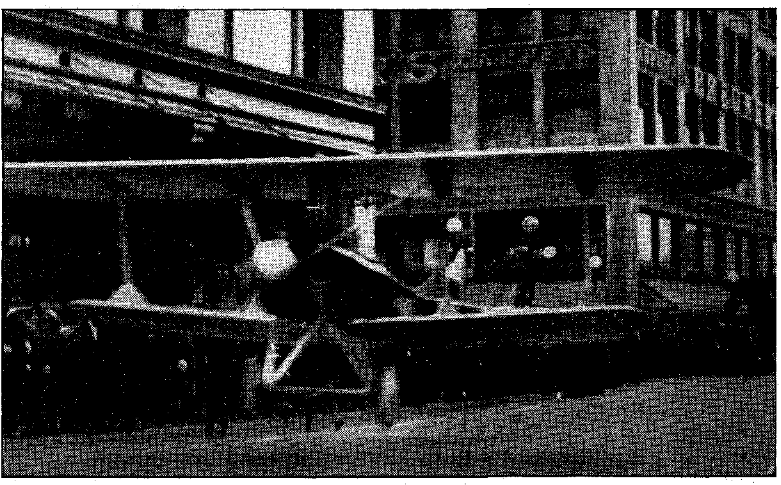


From "The Aeroplane," London.

SMALLEST AIRPLANE IN THE WORLD.

This Italian machine, the Ricci Brothers' triplane, carries a pilot, fuel for four hours, and a load equal to its own weight.

Aeronautical engines having been brought to a point close to perfection during the war, Mr. Handley Page has attacked the problem of an efficient flying angle, since it is well known that if the wings are so designed as to render the greatest efficiency at high speed, the machine can not land at a low speed, which condition is quite essential to the amateur flier. The new invention makes it possible, we are told in *The Aeroplane* (London), for an airplane to take the air and fly under proper control at angles which the present-day plane could not manage. *The Aeroplane* says further:



Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

LANDING IN A STREET.

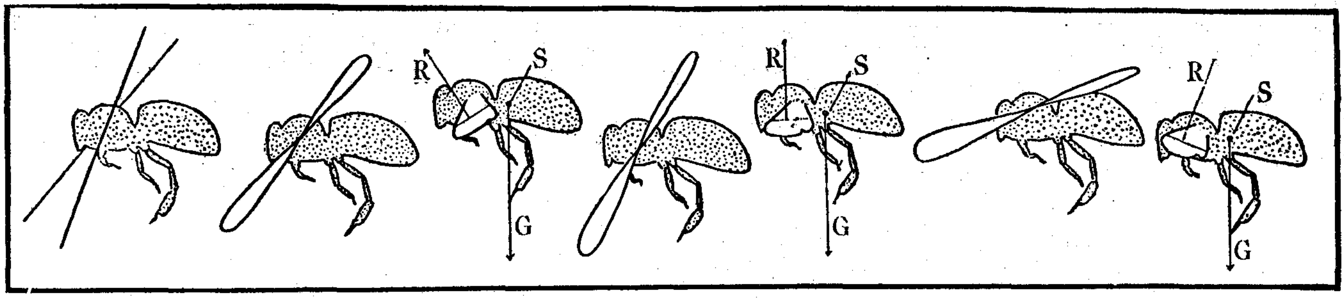
This little "ace" plane recently made a successful landing in a street of Oakland, Calif. Slight damage to a wing prevented it from rising again, as had been planned.

"Tho one has known for some time that these experiments were in progress, one does not know enough about the details of the Handley Page discovery to gamble one's own reputation as a prophet of its success. But one knows enough of the underlying principles, and of Mr. Handley Page himself, to say that future developments will be better worth watching than anything that has happened in the progress of aeronautics since the beginning of the war. . . . . . .

"Also the advantages to be gained by his system may not work out as well as expected. But even if they are only half what they promise to be, it means practically a revolution in aviation, and very possibly as great a change in human transport as was produced in turn by the steam locomotive, the pneumatic tire, and the automobile."

The tremendous possibilities of this invention are apparent when it is realized that only one-third of the power which formerly was necessary to drive an airplane at a certain speed is now required. Thus, we are told, there will be an enormous saving in fuel and engines, as an engine placed in the new type machine need be only one-third the horse-power usually required. The Handley Page Company, which has had in operation passenger-carrying and express-carrying airplanes between London and Paris and London and Brussels for several months, believes it will now be possible to carry passengers at one-fifth the former rate. It would seem, therefore, that commercial aviation has reached the practicable stage. Even with their bombing type, the above company has carried on their London-Paris and London-Brussels routes four thousand passengers and fifty thousand pounds of express matter since September without an accident or loss, traveling in all some 83,000 miles. This 100 per cent. efficiency record leads *The Scientific American* (New York) to wonder why we Americans can not duplicate it, at least in the mail-carrying and parcel-post business. And it adds:

"This air-service, coupled with the 95 per cent. or better efficiency of the air-mail service in this country (which has saved the Post-office Department many thousands of dollars), would make it seem as tho the Government should make the economic



Illustrations from "The Scientific American Monthly."

FIGURES 1–7: PLANES OF VIBRATION OF THE WINGS OF A BEE.

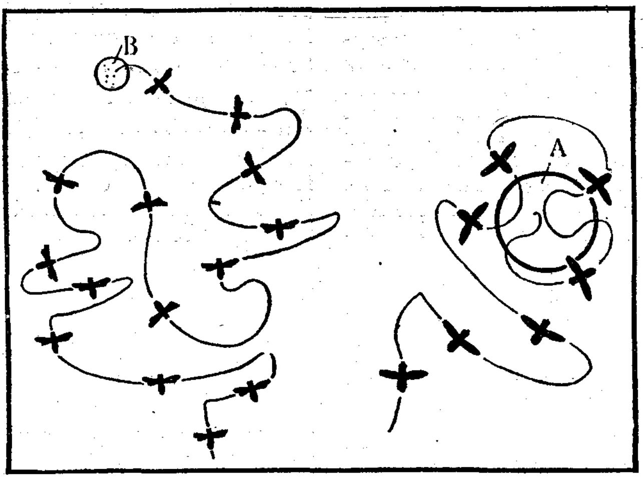
FIG. 1. The different planes of vibration of the wings on each side of a bee when steering. The vibration of the wing is stronger on the right side of the animal than on the left and causes a swerving toward the right. FIGS. 2–7 show that the planes of vibration of the wings (in the form of the figure 8) and their positions vary according as they have a forward motion (FIGS. 2 and 3), a hovering flight (FIGS. 4 and 5), or a backward flight (FIGS. 6 and 7). *G—direction of gravity; R—resultant of the forces acting upon the wing while beating; S—center of gravity.*

move of not only extending its first-class mail service across the continent, as it has recently appropriated $1,415,000 to do, but also of starting parcel-post air-lines as well. As a result of the new discovery, the six hundred horse-power bimotor Thomas-Morse machine, instead of carrying 1,500 pounds of mail at the rate of 130 miles an hour, can be made to transport as great a load as does the huge quadruple-motored L. W. F. twin-fuselage mail plane at practically the same speed. Thus invention has made possible an improved mail service at a lower cost, the same as, fifty years ago, the editor of this journal, Alfred Ely Beach, introduced the rapid urban transportation of letters through pneumatic tubes, thereby saving time and expense."

Sportsmen's airplanes, some of them of tiny proportions, have made their appearance this spring, without waiting for Mr. Handley Page's invention. Small and light, and capable of being landed at low speed, they are just the type for flitting about the country, from one club to another. Italy, England, and France seemingly are trying to see which can build a sport plane with the smallest wing-spread. To date Italy is the winner, we are told. The wings of the smallest French monoplane are only thirteen feet across, but Italy has a triplane only eleven and one-half feet in width. "The operation of one of the Italian planes requires about as much skill as the attachment of a side-car to a motor-cycle," says *Aeronautical Engineering* (New York); "their maximum speed is fifty-nine miles per hour, they weigh little over five hundred pounds, and carry fuel for a two-hour flight." In the United States a New York corporation has developed the *Butterfly*, which is the smallest flying craft made in this country. It is a monoplane, and its exceptional points are its first cost ($2,500), its low operating expenses, and its ability to land in a restricted area. Its wings and *ailerons* are detachable, and many of its parts are interchangeable. This "aerial flivver" weighs about six hundred pounds, and has a maximum speed of seventy miles per hour. The *Ace* is another tiny biplane that has "arrived." *The Sun and New York Herald* says that this plane, whose picture is reproduced herewith, is—

"A compact little machine whose wings may be folded so that one needs a space only ten feet wide to 'taxi' down the street. The *Ace* weighs only six hundred pounds and has a wing-spread of twenty-five feet. With a landing speed of thirty miles an hour, a run of only sixty feet is required to bring it to a full stop.

"Altho the demonstrator said the machine would land on any roof that was seventy-five feet square, the assembled automobile-dealers were unanimous in their opinion that they would rather land on some good golf links."



PATH OF A HONEY-BEE IN THE ACT OF LIGHTING UPON A FLOWER BLOSSOM (B).

PATH OF AN "ERISTALIS TENAX" FLYING TOWARD AN ASTER BLOSSOM (A).

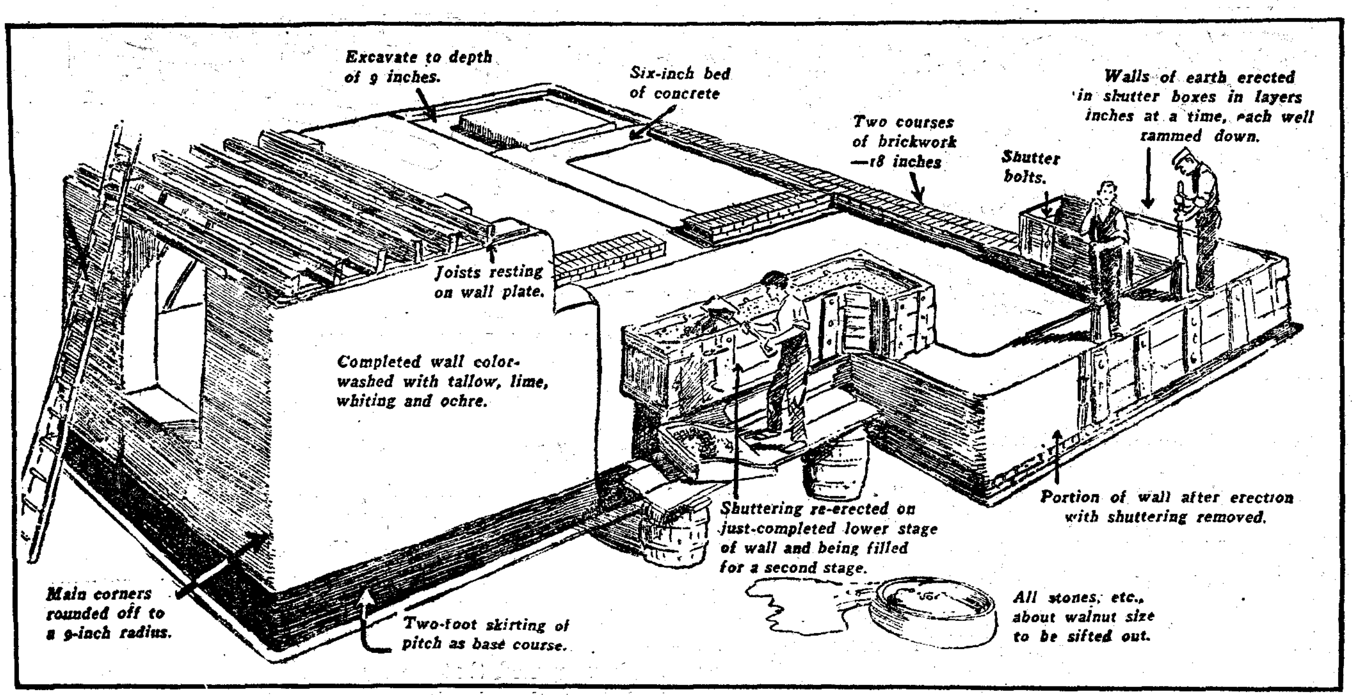
HOW INSECTS STEER

DARTING HITHER AND THITHER, changing direction at a sharp angle, and describing the most complicated curves and spirals, a flying insect evidently has at its disposal a most effective steering plant. It was formerly supposed that the insect steered very largely by shifting its ballast, throwing its abdomen or its heavy wing-covers from one side to the other. But Dr. F. Stellwaag, of the University of Erlangen, believes that his experiments, which are among the most recent on the subject, satisfactorily show that the steering is done by variation of wing-pressure. Some of the most striking of his results he has obtained by observing flying insects by means of light passing through a shuttered slit—a method that he regards as better than photography, since the insect in flight changes position with high speed and will not stay in focus. We quote and condense from a translation of Dr. Stellwaag's article from the *Biologisches Centralblatt* (Leipzig), made for *The Scientific American Monthly* (New York, March). He writes:

"'Weight steering,' if I may so express myself, operates by means of a change of equilibrium due to a shift of the center of gravity. Thus it is to be supposed that the body of an insect is more heavily loaded on one side or the other when the abdomen is curved toward the right or toward the left. This sort of steering is in use in many air-ships by means of a sliding weight. 'Pressure steering' never operates through weight and may be even regarded theoretically as being without weight. The more rapid the motion of the moving body the greater the amount of work done by this pressure steering, since it operates by the capacity for work of the secondarily occasioned air-pressure. The steering of water-craft and air-craft comes under this head of pressure steering almost without exception."

According to Jousset de Bellesme, a French authority, insects direct their flight entirely by weight steering, but Dr. Stellwaag tells us that this view is contradicted by recent observation. He himself has proved that the wing-covers of beetles operate by pressure steering or as stabilizing planes. He continues:

"Any one who has watched insects closely during their flight knows that they display extraordinary skill in steering in every direction and often deviate instantly from the original path. In case the steering be accomplished by the legs and abdomen in a manner similar to that attained by manipulation of the bow or stern rudder in the case of air- and water-craft then presumably the greater the skill with which the insect changes its direction the more definite the


Excavate to depth of 9 inches.
Six-inch bed of concrete
Two courses of brickwork —18 inches
Walls of earth erected in shutter boxes in layers inches at a time, each well rammed down.
Shutter bolts.
Joists resting on wall plate.
Completed wall color-washed with tallow, lime, whiting and ochre.
Shuttering re-erected on just-completed lower stage of wall and being filled for a second stage.
Portion of wall after erection with shuttering removed.
Main corners rounded off to a 9-inch radius.
Two-foot skirting of pitch as base course.
All stones, etc., about walnut size to be sifted out.

Illustrations from "The Sphere." Copyrighted in the U. S. A. by the New York Sun and Herald Company.

HOW THE HOUSE IS BUILT: METHOD OF RAMMING THE DRY EARTH BETWEEN WOODEN SHUTTERINGS.

required alteration in the steering organ. However, I was never able to perceive by direct observation any distinct alteration of the position of the legs and abdomen for the purpose of steering. The dragon-fly readily steers itself forward, backward, or sidewise without moving its long abdomen for an instant, altho the latter is admirably adapted for a rudder.

"After many failures and after overcoming very serious difficulties I have succeeded in obtaining during the last few years a series of views of different insects by means of light falling through a shuttered slit. In no case have I been able to observe a change of position in the abdomen during the alteration of the direction."

An insect steers, therefore, according to Dr. Stellwaag, not by shifting its weight, but by pressure, and he believes that this is exerted by changing the angle and force of its wing-beats. He explains:

"During rest the wing of an insect usually presents a flat surface. So long, however, as a surface is uniformly even it is unable to function as a flying surface; for when it beats downward the particles of air are compressed and at once exert, since they immediately seek to return to their original position, an opposite pressure upon the under side which may be designated as antiparallel to the original direction of pressure, and this would only be increased by the increased expenditure of energy on the part of the insect. However, an insect's wing not only exerts a lifting power but also at the same time a forward impulse, and this occurs, to begin with, by means of the varying elasticity of the wing surface.

"During the act of flight the wing constantly attains a weak-formed diagonal. The particles of air struck and compress by it at once seek to return to their original position and are forced to flow off to the rear beneath the soft rear edge of the wing. In doing this they exert a forward pressure upon the wing by means of which the entire body receives a more or less powerful forward impulse. The form of the wing surface and its physical structure, in connection with the rotation, is therefore an indispensable prerequisite condition for flight. The dammed-up air formed beneath the downward beating wing creates on the underside of the wing a pressure which constantly acts in a perpendicular direction to the various portions of the surface.

"In all these cases the wings on both sides beat synchronously—with the same amplitude and in the same plane of vibration—and the body retains the original direction. But if one wing is rotated upward in such a manner that it employs more of the upward impulse than of the forward impulse, there takes place a wavering or rotation about that side of the body which generates the lesser amount of forward impulse. However it is also possible for the amplitude of the wing beat on one side of the body to decrease even to the point of entirely ceasing. The consequence of this is that the body inclines toward this side; it will not fall to the ground, since the wings of the other side still carry it forward, but it will instantly deviate from the former direction. Through the fact that insects can thus make other movements upon each side, they are able to attain a quite surprizing degree of facility in the alteration of direction by a skilful combination of the various wing beats.

"The paths of flight pursued by a honey-bee and a fly are composed of various kinds of movements, now a section of a circle is described in which the head goes first in the direction of the movement, and now the insect rapidly turns aside from the original direction without altering the position of the body with respect to space. It is also possible for rotary movements around the point of the abdomen or around the head end of the body to take place. I have observed similar steering movements in numerous other Diptera, in Hymenoptera, and also in night moths. The butterflies that fly by day are less skilful. On the other hand, their so-called 'creased' path of flight can undoubtedly be traced to the imperfect synchronism of the two wings. Especial conditions mark the flight of beetles. Forward movement in a straight line appears to give them but little difficulty. On the other hand, they find steering to one side made difficult by the fact that the wing-covers obstruct the current of air. For this reason beetles tumble toward the left and right, as can be readily observed.

"When we compare various insects with respect to their steering capacity we are led to conclude that skill in flying and skill in steering are closely connected, whereas skill in flying and the form of the body do not exhibit such a close connection. The greater the capacity for flight the better able the insect is to steer.

"The problem of steering in insects is closely connected with the question as to how equilibrium is maintained during flight. Among the great number of flying insects only a disappearing few possess static organs. This is the more remarkable since it is just in such excellent fliers that the maintenance of equilibrium must be of the greatest importance.

"My experiments with insects which lack static sensory organs (wasp, sphinx, etc.) have proved that such insects perceive disturbances of equilibrium and actively return to the position of equilibrium by means of pressure steering. This is by no means singular, since the orientation of animals in space is not invariably accomplished through static sensory organs, but is also assisted by the sense of light. Bethe omitted to take into consideration in his experiments that there are very few insects which are capable of hovering. The overwhelming majority are obliged to make sudden and sometimes rapid wing-beats in order to generate an effective forward impulse and upward impulse."

HOUSES BUILT OF RAMMED EARTH

EARTH AS A BUILDING MATERIAL is no novelty. Bricks are baked earth, when the earth happens to be clay; adobe is unbaked clay, dried in the sun; sods are used by the peasantry of some countries overseas for the walls of their houses; dugouts in banks of earth were familiar to pioneers in the western United States. But ordinary earth, such as one may find in a field, would seem to be something new as an aid to housing. In the form known as "pise" or "cob," however, it was used long ago in Europe, and it is now suggested by a St. Louis architect, Thomas Crane Young, that it may be a factor in solving the problem of inexpensive building here, for cottages at least. The earth is employed just as concrete is—rammed into molds of frame and boards, which are afterward removed, leaving a hard wall. For moist climates the walls would require waterproofing, of course. Mr. Young writes for the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* the following discussion of the housing question, as it may be affected by this use of earthen construction. We read:

"What has blocked the progress of every housing project in this country, as well as in Europe, is the hard fact that under present prices of labor and commonly used materials, it has proved impossible to build even the smallest and most modest six-room cottage for a sum which, with the cost of the necessary land, would make the total investment for a home economically possible for the ordinary workman or moderately salaried individual. Houses which five years ago could easily be built for $4,000 or $5,000 will now cost $8,000 or $10,000.

"A Congressional committee, reporting on the war-housing activities of the United States Housing Corporation, states: 'Single houses in Bridgeport, Conn., cost $7,263. The average for all houses was $5,673.78.' It is not stated whether these houses represent a complete house or whether such necessary items as weather-stripping, electric fixtures, sidewalks, etc., were omitted. Probably no profit for the contractor nor cost of architectural service was included in these figures. And since the time when these houses were constructed the cost of building has advanced possibly as much as 25 per cent. . . . . . .

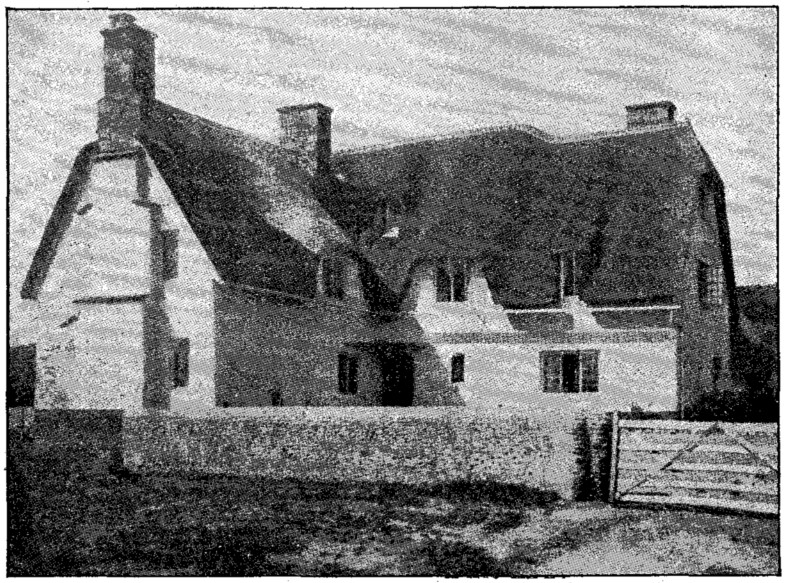
"It can readily be seen that to pay rent or to own this home the occupant should have an income of at least $3,500 per year. At $1 per hour and working eight hours a day for three hundred days a year, one could earn only $2,400, which is inadequate income for above basis of cost for rent.

"So far as one can learn, every new housing project yet planned or constructed either in this country or in Europe has been based on some form of tenement or the traditional story-and-a-half cottage, usually containing five or six rooms and constructed in the customary way of either brick, hollow clay tile, or wood. It would seem, therefore, if it is possible to beat the building game it will be necessary to evolve an entirely new type of house or find some cheaper material as a substitute. It might be possible to evolve the former if architects and builders could rid themselves of tradition and study the matter as tho isolated in a country without the usual facilities of civilization and depend only upon their ingenuity and the materials which nature locally provides.

"In this way the Eskimo invented a cheap and comfortable dwelling built of ice; so did the early settlers in this country, who built of logs; and the early Spaniards and Indians of our Western States, who built of unbaked clay, or adobe. There are abundant examples of these earth dwellings in our own country which compare favorably with the usual forms of construction for durability, looks, and comfort. The mission buildings in California are constructed of this material, as well as many dwellings still in use after more than a century of wear. In this connection, one wonders why no one thought to construct our war-cantonments and barracks of this material instead of the unsightly, uncomfortable, and costly wooden shacks universally used.

"Adobe is a Spanish word from *adobar* (to plaster). It is nothing but air-dried brick, weatherproofed with plaster, and any traveler in Mexico or California knows that these buildings are as beautiful as any we produce in the same class.

"Many excellent plans for small cottages of the conventional American type have been developed by the United States Shipping Board and also by private architects, but as all of these have proved too costly to build, at least from a commercial standpoint, some new type of home will have to be devised in which every superfluous square inch of area and any unnecessary feature must be eliminated. Other possible economies may yet be found in new processes or materials as substitutes for present methods. Some years ago Mr. Edison led us to hope for much from his concrete house, but so far all forms of concrete have proved as costly at least as other forms of masonry.


From "The Sphere," London. Copyrighted in the U. S. A. by the New York Sun and Herald Company.

HOUSE BUILT OF RAMMED CLAY AND STRAW.

"A recent number of the London *Sphere* calls attention to an old form of masonry called 'pise' or 'cob,' the use of which in housing projects is now being considered in England and might be equally well applied to this country as an emergency substitute. The picturesque cottage in the illustration is of this construction.

"Sturgis's Dictionary of Architecture and Building describes it thus: 'A cheap masonry of compress earth. The most suitable solid for the purpose is clayey, somewhat sandy loam and vegetable earth. It is mixed with straw or hay to prevent it from cracking when it dries. The wall is built in sections by means of a movable frame about three feet high and ten feet long, the two sides of which are of boards kept apart the thickness of the wall. This frame is placed on the wall and between the sides of the earth is rammed or beaten in four-inch layers. When this sort of box is full it is taken apart and set up in another place—in some parts of France houses of two or three stories are built of "pise." '

"*The Sphere* states: 'The earth hardens to an astonishing extent in the process of drying off; so much so that it is sometimes difficult to bore into it with an auger. . . . The outer surface of the pise wall can be color-washed or treated in various ways. Spraying with hot liquid tar has been tried successfully. The natural wall weathers in course of time to a very attractive color, and the outer surface itself withstands ordinary rain action and bad weather.'

"When properly waterproofed, there is no reason why these earthen buildings should not stand one climate as well as another, and certainly our variety of climate is not more severe than that of the British Islands or of France.

"At my suggestion a firm of testing engineers of this city has agreed to make a few experiments concerning the use of earth masonry of this sort, which should prove much cheaper than any other, because it can be made by common, unskilled labor, of material found in nearly every community."

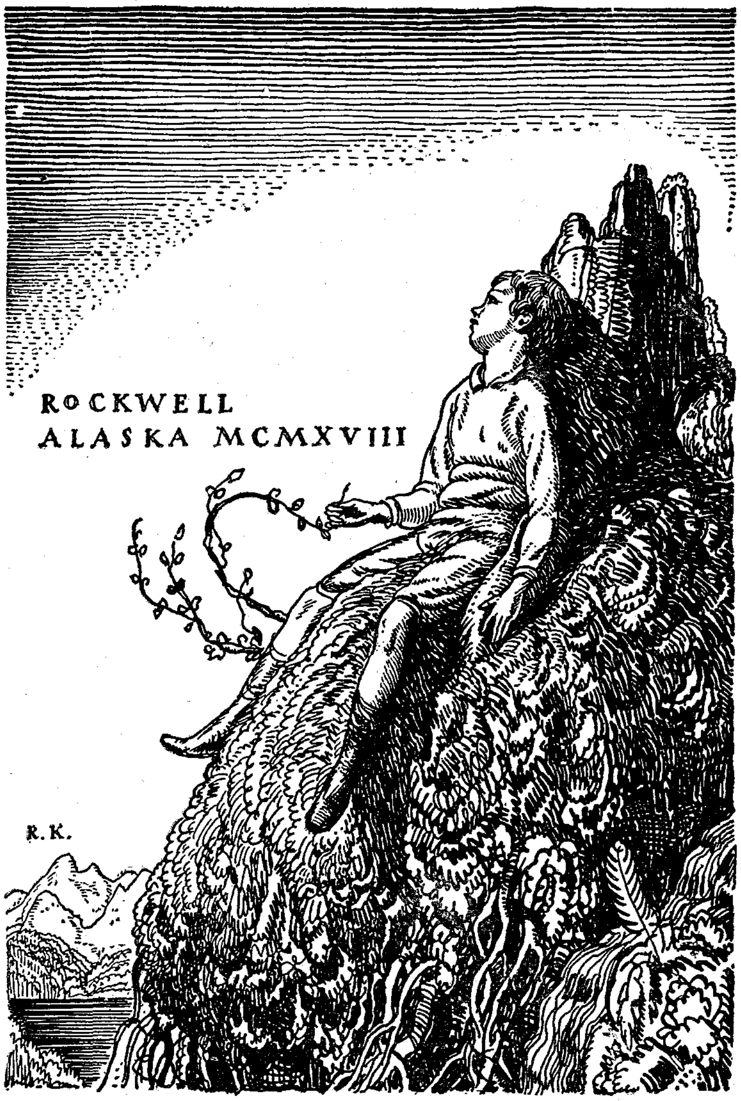
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 48

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE WILDERNESS AS A TEACHER

AN ADVENTURE IN CIVILIZATION might have been the title of an artist's book which records his life in the wilderness. To prove this, as he says, "a man has only to leave all that by which we to-day estimate culture to realize that all of his own civilization goes with him right to the backwoods, and lives there with him refined and undiminished by the hardships there." It is perhaps the adventure of Thoreau, only tried in a genuine wilderness where nature makes no compromises. Mr. Rockwell Kent, the American painter, went to Alaska, taking only his little boy and a Swedish friend to aid in the work of living where each step taken was literally on ground untrodden by human foot. He went there to paint, if the mere problem of living gave time for anything but just solving that. He built his cabin, made his own food, and fire. He proved to himself that "civilization is not measured by the poverty or the wealth of the few or the millions, nor by monarchy, republicanism, or even freedom, nor by whether we work with hands or levers; but by the final fruit of all these, that imperishable record of the human spirit, Art." Mr. Kent's book, recently published, is called "Wilderness," and is a "journal of quiet adventure in Alaska." In the introduction written by Dorothy Canfield, the author is sketched in rapid strokes:



Illustrations from "Wilderness," by Rockwell Kent.

THE BOY TAUGHT BY THE WILDERNESS.

"The least manifestation of that which is thought to be typical cruelty of boys outrages his whole nature."

> "There are only three human characters in this quiet, intense record, all of them significant and vital. First of them is the artist himself, who in these notes, written originally for the eyes of his intimates only, speaks out with a free unself-consciousness as rare in our modern world as the virgin solitude of the island where he lived. Here is the artist at work, creating, as Henry James said he could not be shown; the artist, that is, a man violently alive, full-blooded and fine, fierce and pure, arrogant and tender, with an elate, boastful, well-founded certainty of his strength, rejoicing in his work, in his son, in his friend, in the whole visible world, and most of all in himself and his own vigorous possibilities for good, evil, and creative work."

The drawings illustrating the book have been likened to Blake, and we find that Blake's poems went along in the baggage. So did Nietzsche, and "Wilhelm Meister," and the "Iliad," together with fairy-tales and "A Literary History of Ireland." The journey was perhaps more an adventure for the boy of nine years who shared it with his father. In the course of the narrative the painter pulls himself up with the reflection that "it's time something were again said about young Rockwell, who is the real, live, crowning beauty of the community":

> "Weeks have passed since I last recorded his fresh delight in everything here. It is the same to-day. For hours he plays alone out of doors. Now he's an animal crawling on all fours along the trunk of a tree that I have felled, going out upon its horizontal branches as the porcupines do, hiding himself in the foliage, and growling fiercely—hours long, it seems—while the foolish goats flee in terror and the foxes race wildly up and down the extent of their corral. Again he's a browsing creature eating the spruce needles with decided relish—doing it so seriously. Truly he lives the part he plays when it is one of his beloved wild creatures. Then he tears up and down the beach mounted like a four-year-old kid on a stick horse, yelling as loud as he can, going to the water's edge, and racing the swell as it mounts the slope. And presently I capture him for his end of the saw. At that he no longer knows fatigue—he's as good as a man. He really never tires, and the work goes on with a fine, jolly good will that makes of the hardest chore one of the day's pleasures. Rockwell is lonely at times; but if he tells me he'd like somebody to play with he's sure to add in the same breath, 'Ah, well, never mind.'
>
> "I don't know how such a haphazard education if continued would fit him for participation in the 'practical' affairs of life. But I am convinced that if all the little beauties of spirit that can now be seen budding could be allowed free, clean growth, quite away from the brutal hand of mass influences, we'd have nothing less than the full and perfect flowering of a human soul; and in our reachings toward supermanhood none can do more.
>
> "Here, as an example, is an achievement of his imagination

that it is hard to picture as surviving long in the atmosphere of a large school. Rockwell, for two or three years has called himself the 'mother of all things.' It is not a figure of speech with him, but an attitude toward life. If it were the creed of a great poet—and it could be—the discerning critic might discover it to be of the profoundest significance in modern thought. In little Rockwell it is of one piece with his whole spirit which expresses itself in his love for all animals, the fiercest to the mildest, and for all growing things. The least manifestation of that which is thought to be typical cruelty of boys outrages his whole nature.

"I am far from believing Rockwell to be a unique example of childhood. I think that while cruelty appears uppermost where boys herd together, the love of animals is no less characteristic of many sensitive children. But of this I am certain—that nothing will make a child more ridiculous in the eyes of the mob child than this most perfect and most beautiful attitude of some children toward life. In considering the education of a child and weighing what is to be gained or lost by one system or another I am inclined to think that no gain can outweigh the loss to a child of its loving, non-predatory impulses."

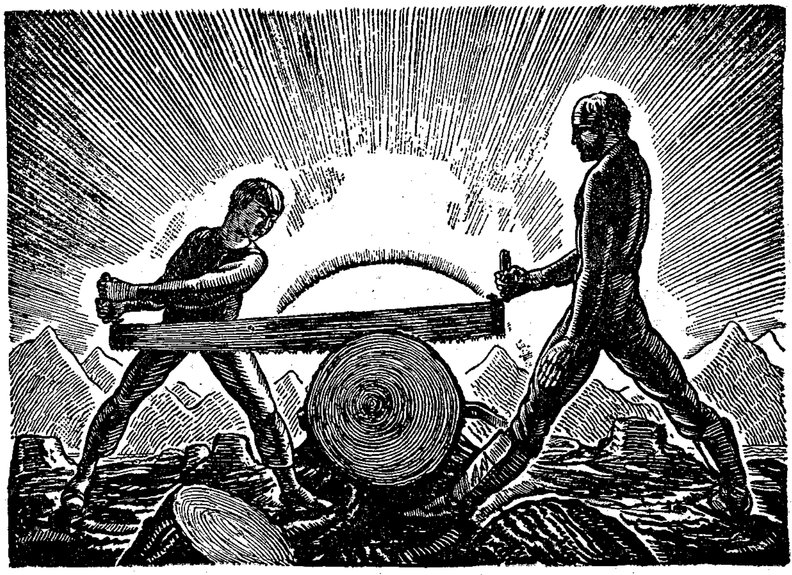
When the adventure was about to end we find the artist casting up its account to him, and again it is concerned chiefly with the boy:

"It rains and storms. But to-day we repaired the engine and we're ready to start for Seward when it clears. Above every other thought now is the sad realization that our days on this beloved island are nearing the end. What is it that endears it so to a man near forty and a little boy of nine? We have such widely different outlooks upon life. It may be that Alaska stands midway between us, and that I, turning backward from the crowded world that I have known and learned to fear, meet Rockwell in his forward march from nothing—to this. If that be so we have met only for a moment for such perfect sympathy. His love will pass on from this and mine will grow dissatisfied and wander still. But I think it's otherwise. It seems that we have both together by chance turned out of the beaten, crowded way and come to stand face to face with that infinite and unfathomable thing which is the wilderness; and here we have found ourselves—for the wilderness is nothing else. It is a kind of living mirror that gives back as its own all, and only all, that the imagination of a man brings to it. It is that which we believe it to be. So here we have stood, we two, and if we have not shuddered at the emptiness of the abyss and fled from its loneliness, it is because of the wealth of our own souls that filled the void with imagery, warmed it, and gave it speech and understanding. This vast, wild land we have made a child's world and a man's.

"I know nothing in all life more beautiful than the perfect belief of Rockwell in his Paradise here. Unopposed, his romance has kindled every object on the homestead; so that now for hours he can steal about in the forest, on the beach, along the lake—in absolute contentment, for it is wonderland itself. The 'King's road,' the 'Giant's path' where stand the gummy 'ten-pound butter-tree' and all the giants with whom Sir Lancelot must joust, the magpie's grave marked with a cross, the otter's cave, the marvelous frozen stream; those strange wild people, the Treaps, who visit these shores occasionally to hunt the white man for his skin as the white man has hunted their dear animals; rain-bears and wildcat-eaters—appalling animals that inhabit the dark woods but are good friends to Rockwell. Every log and rotten stump, the gnarled trees, with or without 'butter,' every mound and path, the rocks, the streams, each is a being in itself; and with those most living goats, and the brilliant magpies, the pretty, little, dingy sparrows, the glorious and virtuous porcupines, the black crows, the great and noble eagle, the rare spider and the rarer fly, and the wonderful, strong, sleek otters that leap in sport through the snow and coast down-hill, they make a world of romance that has thrilled one little boy to the very bottom of his soul. To live here, to accumulate about him more and more animals and shelter them from harm, to live forever or, if he must, grow old, and very old; here marry—not a Seward girl, but one more beautiful—or an Indian!—here raise a great family—and here die. That now is the ideal of little Rockwell. And if we, his family, all of us, would count we must come here to him where with patriarchal magnificence and dignity he will care for us."

CHALLENGING THE COLLEGE VACATIONS

THE COLLEGE STUDENT, viewed as a worker, is not exactly charged with slacking, but, viewed in some lights, his long vacation puts him in some such category. Yale is agitating the subject, tho it is not a new one. Secretary Stokes shows by summer-vacation statistics that the period has grown in a century from 42 to 105 days. Counting up other vacations, the college suspends its work 153 days in the year, and if Sundays are counted it makes 186. "The vacation curve has been going up for many years," says *The Yale Alumni Weekly* (New Haven), "and now covers just half of the calendar year." It sees, however, two sides to the vacation question:



"FIRE-WOOD."

Once when young Rockwell was "bad" and refused to learn his lessons he was punished by being denied his place at the saw.

"Those who hold to the present plan base their arguments largely on the better opportunity for self-help by students in a long vacation and the admitted necessity for complete mental relaxation for the Faculty after the grueling teaching year, as well as for a long and unbroken period of leisure for faculty research. On behalf of the shortened year the argument is that much more work should be asked of the students than is now demanded and that if the public schools can open earlier in the fall, the University certainly can do so. Those who take this point of view feel that American education is softening all along the line and that more work by the college student would be better for him."

Conflicting interests, each of importance, enter into the settlement of the question, adds *The Weekly*, "interesting to the faculty and parents of undergraduates alike":

"Whereas, the old-fashioned college professor was easily master of several scholarly trades, to-day he may with difficulty master part of one. The various fields of human knowledge have been divided into minute segments, each of which needs to be cultivated intensely. The boundaries of knowledge are further away, and those who essay to explore them need time for long intellectual journeys. So the leisure time in the course of a year becomes of priceless value to the university scientist or scholar who has set before himself some major life-end in the world of his choosing. Brief periods between classroom duties are of no use whatever; it is only by long and uninterrupted concentration that anything worth doing can be done. The summer vacation, to this group of university scholars, is a prime necessity, if he is to do anything outside of teaching. The faster pace of the university year, the greater demands from committee work, the larger number of students to teach, the greater and more complicated organization of the place—all tend to change the old-fashioned college year from one of comparative leisure to a good deal of a scramble to keep abreast of the rush of local and college events; in consequence, the modern faculty man has only his summers to do his personal study and writing in. This, of course, is not universally true, but it is sufficiently true to make it a matter of great seriousness how far the present summer vacation should be cropped for this productive type of teacher. A university must be a body of intellectual men, the best of whom are giving to the world the fruit of hard intellectual labor, largely done when the routine demands of the year are over."

BARRIE IN A "DEVASTATING" BALLET

ENGLISH SOCIETY has been "devastated" by the Russian ballet to such an extent that Barrie has turned his "Peter Pan" fancies loose and made a new satire. Its plot is laid in another "Never-never Land," tho its supposed scene is one of the stately homes of Britain. The ballet has found its most enthusiastic support in the British capital, running there month on end, and this fact, together with the more romantic one of providing a new part for the fascinating Madame Karsavina, has stirred in the susceptible playwright one of his most hilarious moods. The outcome is the same commingling of the real and the make-believe world as was "Peter Pan." "Not only have the wall-papers of the stately home 'gone a little queer,' owing to the disturbing visit of a *prima ballerina assoluta*," says one account, "the Church, too, is singularly affected with complaisance. The clergyman who pops in to unite by a Scottish ceremony the young peer and the devastating *Karissima* accepts without demur the bride's responses exprest by her toe-tips." With a title as commonplace as a police-court report Barrie writes "The Truth About the Russian Dancers," and "probably nobody but Sir James could have found it out," says the critic of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who goes on to unfold:

"Russian dancers are just the same in real life as on the stage. They can only with great difficulty walk except on their toes, and they can not speak either Russian or anything else. They can only express themselves by dancing. Further, they are all made, it seems, by their *maestro;* the process of manufacture we are not allowed to learn, but we hear that it involves the use of chisels and putty. All these things are apt to prove rather upsetting in the stately homes of England; and so when *Lord Vere* brings the lovely *Karissima* to stay, and it turns out that he wants to marry her, he meets with decided opposition from his uncle, the *Hon. Bill,* and his mother. The uncle, indeed, so far forgets the courtesy due to a guest that his nephew finds him (*a*) surreptitiously slipping poison into her coffee, (*b*) shooting at her from behind a hedge, and (*c*) trying to push her down a well. *Lady Vere* does not carry her disapprobation to such lengths, and when she finds that her refusal to give her blessing to the match is likely to drive *Karissima* to the Russian Ballet equivalent of suicide, she relents. They are married (and the bride's method of saying 'I will' greatly surprizes the clergyman, but when things are explained he is perfectly satisfied—for, as he says, he has 'seen 'em in London'). An hour later the *maestro* arrives with a large black bag, and disappears into the bridal chamber—whence in a few minutes the bride emerges with a baby. Meanwhile the sinister *Uncle Bill* spies on the *maestro,* and reaps the reward; for a door is slammed as he peeps round it, and his head remains on the wrong side thereof. The *maestro* magnanimously repairs him, and he profits by the lesson to become a reformed character. Then we have a fantastic and strangely unsorrowful touch of tragedy. *Karissima* dies. But the *maestro* nobly takes her place, and the curtain falls on *Lord* and young *Lady Vere* (*née Karissima*) dancing with their son—now some hours old, but a lusty youth of the jumper-and-knicker age, who has inherited his mother's habit of toe-dancing."

For admirers of "Peter Pan" the critic shows how the new fantasy is a sort of reverse side of the shield:

"The Barrie who designed this delicate piece of fantastic satire is exactly the Barrie who wrote 'Peter Pan.' Russian Ballet land is another Never-never Land. *Lady Vere,* with her strong common sense and practical outlook, is *Mrs. Darling* grown gray. *Uncle Bill* and *Captain Hook* were educated at the same public school and display the same mixture of polished villainy and Old-World charm of manner. *Karissima* being taught to walk on the soles of her feet is like another *Wendy* being taught to fly. The *maestro's* sacrifice of himself recalls queerly *Peter's* 'To die would be an awfully big adventure.' This is Barrie in his most Barrie-ish mood, and it is all light, delicate, and delightful beyond words. The part of *Karissima* is taken by one who might herself be (and, indeed probably is) her prototype—Madame Tamara Karsavina. She is exquisite, perfect, anything you care to call her."

If practical minds are inclined to think this too nonsensical for sober senses, for there is no pretense that this is a new entertainment for children, see how it touches Mr. A. B. Walkley, of the London *Times,* who also shows a phase of the "devastating" effect:

"Such a blend of fantasy, irony, and humor is, one need hardly say, only to be had from one man. And not for the first time that delightful man has had the happy thought of linking his peculiar charm with another charm not so rare, but equally potent, the charm of the eternal feminine eternally on toe-tip. The appropriate (but fortunately impossible) thing would be to dance one's criticism of Karsavina—who not only dances with the perfection we all know so well, but acts, collaborates in the irony and fun of the thing, with the sympathetic intelligence of the true artist.

"It would be a gaff to call Mr. Arnold Bax's ballet-music a 'separate ecstasy,' for it was always closely interwoven with the dancing, illustrating, and illustrated by it, but so good as probably to be worth enjoying, on occasion, for its own independent sake."

BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY AND THE NAVY

WHEN THE ARMY relaxed it read books; probably the Navy did likewise. It is asserted that men following the sea to-day on ships of the merchant marine are omnivorous readers. The nature of their duties gives them much time to themselves, and amusement facilities are limited on shipboard. *The Seamen's Journal* (San Francisco) looks approvingly upon the effort made by the American Library Association to extend the seamen's opportunities for reading. "It is a sign of the times, indicative of the growing desire for a broader education, that there is a large demand for technical books relating especially to marine matters." At present there are boxed collections of seventy-five or eighty books installed on fifteen hundred vessels plying the foreign and coastwise trade. But by the end of this year it is expected that there will be between four thousand and five thousand ships engaged in this service under the American flag. How many men go unprovided for can easily be seen, hence—

"Extension of library service on all ships of the American Merchant Marine to provide sufficient reading for the personnel of each vessel is one of the principal aims of the enlarged program of the American Library Association. In its 'Books for Everybody!' movement, the association is laying great stress on the importance of having adequate service on shipboard both for the instruction and entertainment of the seamen. Part of this project consists of the establishment in many of the larger foreign and home ports of interchange stations where the ship's boxed library, now provided, may be exchanged for another collection, thus providing a flexible and flowing circulation.

"These boxed collections now contain from seventy-five to eighty books, some technical and some fiction. It is obvious that on a long voyage, even with two of the collections on board, the men will soon run out of reading matter. The points of interchange system has been prompted to do away with this difficulty."

The mess-boy and the deck-boy who have ambition to advance are offered wide opportunity through the library service, which contains many books applicable to every phase of the profession they have chosen. But—

"Fiction and other works of standard literary value are not, however, slighted, the call being large and constant. Even those who spend much time in self-instruction relax from their studies and enter the realm of the make-believe, mingling entertainment with more serious pursuits. Recently an oiler on one of the vessels asked for a copy of Emerson's 'Essays' and one of the able seamen insisted upon a treatise on 'Navigation.' It has been noticed that the younger men on shipboard want stories of romance and adventure dealing with the sea, while the older men seek books of more serious nature and those dealing with their work.

"Because of this increasing desire on the part of the seamen to improve their knowledge of their profession, the need of interchange stations is again apparent. With the supply of technical books in a ship's boxed library limited, obviously the reader's self-instruction is curtailed; but with the opportunity of exchange at moderate intervals in the ports at which the vessel touches and the acquisition of a new assortment of books, the field is greatly broadened. With the limitation caused by a lack of interchange points is sure to come a lessening of interest, and the information gained from the relatively small number of books in one collection, while helpful, is not all that the ambitious seaman demands. Another great aid is the service of port libraries, permitting a seaman to take out a specific book at one port and exchange it at another."

It was the soldier that waked up the librarian, says a writer in *Advertising and Selling* (New York). The American Library Association is forty-four years old and has more than four thousand librarians on its roster, but before the war their light was mainly sequestrated in dim, quiet halls. The soldier brought them into the open and their work of circulating more than seven million books among American soldiers, sailors, and marines stirred up the blood which now refuses to grow sluggish again. This writer goes on:

"The A. L. A. during the war cultivated the habit of reading and study among millions of service men, and now these men and their families are clamoring for good books. It also showed the librarian that he has been neglecting the biggest part of his job—that of providing adult education for the millions who are in need of it.

"Hence the slogan 'Books for Everybody,' and hence the national display-advertising campaign now under way to popularize the libraries, sell to the American people the habits of good reading, and impress upon librarians the fact that they can do much toward bringing about the restoration of normal conditions in the United States, increased production and greater efficiency in manufacturing centers, better citizenship, and finer culture.

"So little has been written on the subject of public libraries in this country and so little is known by the ordinary business man as to the necessity for libraries that this campaign seems imperative. The average man regards the library as a luxury rather than a necessity. He knows that the United States—Boston, to be exact—cradled the public-library idea, and believes that public libraries are to be found everywhere in the United States.

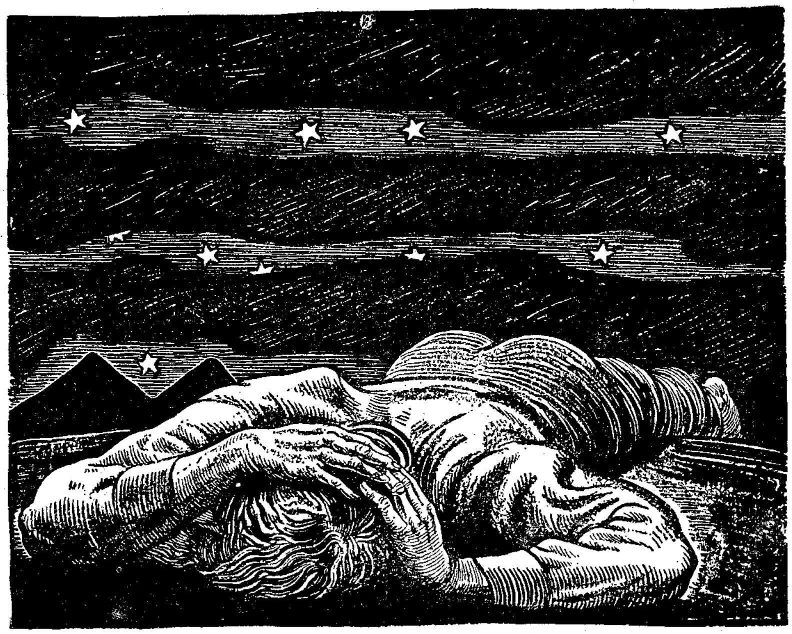
"Yet figures compiled by the United States Department of Education show that only 794, or 27 per cent. of the 2,964 counties in the country have within their borders one library of five thousand volumes or more. Thirty States serve less than 50 per cent. of their population; six serve less than 10 per cent.; one less than 2 per cent. In one mining State where industrial unrest has reached a crest there are a scant dozen public libraries. More than sixty million persons in this country are without adequate library facilities. This is not important alone to librarians, but is a matter of concern to business builders as well.

"The A. L. A. began to learn this as soon as the boys came marching home. Hundreds of letters immediately poured into headquarters from former service men everywhere asking for books, mostly of an instructive nature."

In the next few months $2,000,000 will be raised by librarians, library trustees, and friends of libraries. It will be raised without a "drive" or public campaign and without instituting a periodical appeal for funds. This $2,000,000 will be used to promote the library idea in the United States over a period of three years.

THE PAINTER FOR THE COMMON MAN—RAFFAEL

THE WORLD'S "MOST LOVED PAINTER" is the phrase applied to Raffael, whose death occurred on April 6 four hundred years ago. The phrase used by *The Nation* (New York) implies that Raffael has remained all along "the favorite artist of the common man." "A perfect character and a perfect art" was attributed to him by his first biographer, Vasari; moreover, he died at the age of thirty-seven with an immense fortune for his time, equal to $140,000. He was born the same year as Luther (1483), and the writer in *The Nation* links the two as "products of the same process—the metamorphosis of medieval religion." Thus:



"PRISON BARS."

One of Rockwell Kent's drawings made in Alaska, wherein reappeared the mysticism and the largeness of vision characteristic of William Blake.

"Like a tempest the Reformation swept over Europe; Luther was its thunder, Raffael its rainbow. Whether or not they met in Rome, as they might have done, in December, 1510, their life-work was the same, to make religion understanded of the people. The whole Bible, which by Luther was translated into the vernacular, was by Raffael translated into the yet clearer language of sense. The great majority of his pictures have religious subjects; he was the supreme illustrator of the Bible. All men now, instinctively, when they picture some New Testament scene, the Nativity or the Crucifixion or the Entombment or the miraculous draft of fishes or the Ascension, figure it in their own minds in the terms made familiar by Raffael. Delicacy, pathos, spirituality, idyllic loveliness are spread on all his canvases—everything, in fact, but realism or tragedy. 'Beautiful as a Raffael Madonna,' says an Italian proverb, and such a beauty, neither too ethereal for love nor too sensuous for adoration! Divine tenderness, motherhood at its holiest, gazes from the face of the Sistine Madonna, 'whose eyes are deeper than the depths of waters stilled at even.' The simple, unsophisticated man will worship a Raffael where he will only revel in a Titian. Strangely touched by the magic of this passionate lover of the church and of mortal women, the average man of that day, or of this, has found and will find for his heart glad tidings in the very color of Mary's robe. 'Let him who would know how Christ transfigured and made divine should be painted,' says Vasari, 'look on Raffael's painting.'

"On all his canvases is written large his noble spirit, as of one saying, 'I will not offend even one of these little ones.' Like them, he looked out upon the world at springtide, and he found it a rapture. . . . He preached the gospel, . . . of the goodness as well as the glory of this world and of the beauty as well as the duty of holiness."

"MAKING THE WORLD SAFE FOR GENEROSITY"

DURING THE WAR'S WELTER of solicitations in the name of charity, often poorly guided and overlapping, sometimes irresponsible, and occasionally fraudulent, appeared the urgent need of "making the world safe for generosity," writes Clinton Rogers Woodruff in *The National Municipal Review*. The task was taken up by the National Information Bureau, originally the joint agent of a number of the larger "war-chests," which had organized it in order to secure disinterested information about the hundreds of appeals for appropriations with which their trustees were bombarded. So effectual was the bureau in systematizing charity collection and awarding it to specified purposes that it has been decided permanently to continue its existence. "That 'benefits' do not always benefit has been known since it was discovered that the Army and Navy Bazaar in New York (according to the statement of the Assistant District Attorney in an official report) produced a net sum of $645 for relief after $72,000 had been taken from a festive and friendly public." "Sob-sisters" stalked the country, finding easy prey upon a simple method:

> "Given the lady, the committee, and the cause, and the charity was under full swing. It was the easiest thing in the world to find a skilled, aggressive publicity man or woman. They abounded. They forsook relatively conservative professions, like daily journalism and oil-stock selling, to offer themselves on the altar of war-work at so much per offer. A full-throated campaign of sob-stuff was initiated overnight. Editors already tearing their hair at the sight of their morning mail, to which government departments, State councils, national agencies, and unofficial cranks were contributing their prodigious bit, were besieged with fresh appeals whose poignancy was directly proportioned to the publicity appropriation.
>
> "Postmen fainted. Multigraph manufacturers bought Rolls Royces. Office boys struck at emptying the waste-basket oftener than once an hour. But the public kept right on paying.
>
> "Whether because of the avalanche of publicity or in spite of it, the American pocket gaped permanently. The ladies sold buttons. They tagged the passer-by. They danced, esthetically and otherwise. They sold old ballgowns at rummage sales and bought new ones for charity hops. They bustled around with pledge-cards. They wheedled millionaires. Reluctantly, they loaned their photographs to the editor. They wrote books. They wrote begging-letters. They kissed the highest bidder. And they got the cash.
>
> "What they did with it some of them hardly knew. They honestly thought they were doing good with it, and so they were—with what was left after the publicity man and the printer and the *première danseuse* had been paid. But the idea of rigid accounting was foreign to their experience. They did not flout sound business principles; they just hadn't been introduced to them. And they were too terribly rushed, anyway."

There were all sorts of charities for which country-wide solicitation was made, and many of them paid more in outlay than they received in return for the effort. With some men and women charity campaigns became a profession in which profiteering was limited only by the gullibility and generosity of the public. "Since the armistice a committee engaged in war-relief has been responsible for four benefits of various sorts, all fashionable and decorative, the average expenses of which have been 79 per cent. of the gross revenue." There were two cases in which the outgo was considerably in excess of the entire receipts. "Sometimes the thing was done in cold blood. A performance for the benefit of a 'morale fund' was projected, from which—had the Federal Government not intervened—80 per cent. of the proceeds would have been taken, according to contract, by the professional promoter," whose own morale needed no fortification. The public, in a generous mood, was wheedled variously and effectively. And so—

> "When all is said and done, these solicitations do need investigation. Fine as is the record of scores of long-established, level-headed, substantial societies, they are constantly forced to compete for support with fly-by-night schemes, shoddy appeals, disingenuous enterprises of half-commercial and wholly selfish character, and even with downright frauds. Clearly, the agreement of the reputable organizations to maintain accepted standards is the first and necessary step toward adequate control of the unworthy ones."

To counteract all the waste, duplication and fraud which have ever followed upon the heels of charity, the Bureau uses its influence in "building up desirable practises in social work, in strengthening the hands of the self-respecting societies against irresponsible and disingenuous promoters, in actively furthering effective cooperation between parallel agencies, in reenforcing every genuine effort for social betterment." It contains such men as Samuel Mather, of Cleveland; Paul D. Cravath, of New York; Rush Rhees, of the University of Rochester; George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia; C. A. Severance, of St. Paul; Samuel Insull, of Chicago; and among social workers: Owen R. Lovejoy, of the National Child Labor Committee; Allen T. Burns, of the Carnegie Corporation; Willoughby Walling, of the Red Cross; and Lawson Purdy, of the National Municipal League. The standards demanded by the Bureau are:

> "1. Active and responsible governing body holding regular meetings, or other satisfactory form of administrative control.
>
> "2. A legitimate purpose with no avoidable duplication of the work of another efficiently managed organization.
>
> "3. Reasonable efficiency in conduct of work, management of institutions, etc., and reasonable adequacy of equipment for such work, both material and personal.
>
> "4. No solicitors on commission or other commission methods of raising money.
>
> "5. Non-use of the 'remit or return' method of raising money by the sale of merchandise or tickets.
>
> "6. No entertainments for money-raising purposes, the expenses of which exceed 30 per cent. of the gross proceeds.
>
> "7. Ethical methods of publicity, promotion, and solicitation of funds.
>
> "8. Agreement to consult and cooperate with the proper social agencies in local communities with reference to local programs and budgets.
>
> "9. Complete annual audited accounts prepared by a certified public accountant or trust company showing receipts and disbursements classified and itemized in detail. New organizations which can not furnish such statement should submit a certified public accountant's statement that such a financial system has been established as will make the required financial accounting possible at close of prescribed period.
>
> "10. Itemized and classified annual budget estimate."

Since the Bureau is endeavoring to bring about a progressive improvement in social-service methods it has also, we are told, formulated certain recommendations, as follows:

> "1. The discontinuance of (*a*) street soliciting; (*b*) the sale of tags, buttons, etc.; (*c*) the raising of funds by placing collection boxes in stores, etc.; (*d*) entertainments for revenue.
>
> "2. Careful consideration of publicity methods for the avoidance of misleading impressions.
>
> "3. More careful attention to budget-making, including budgets for local communities.
>
> "4. The adoption of the duplicate receipt and voucher system."

A MOSLEM CONDEMNATION OF BOLSHEVISM

AN INTERESTING COUNTER-BLAST to the reiterated reports that the Bolshevik leaders in Russia are training propagandists to work among Asiatic Moslems comes in the statement of the Central Committee of Moslem Theological Academies on the subject of Bolshevism. This statement, says the editor of the Peking *Daily News*, must be considered significant for such countries as India and Persia, and must have considerable weight with those who have to consider the destinies of Constantinople, Turkey, and "the intertwined problem of the Califate." As it is summarized in the Peking paper:

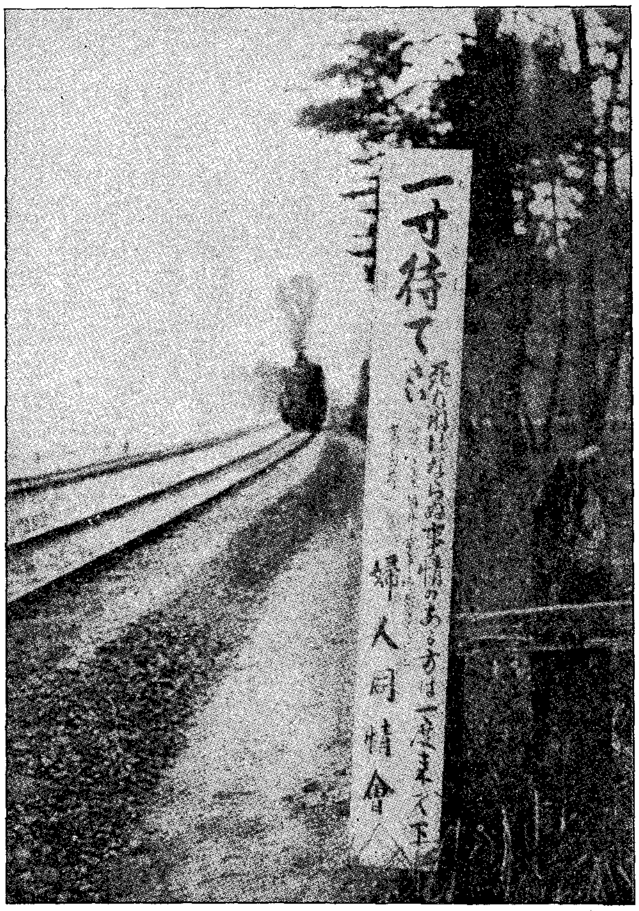
> "The statement does not concern itself with the inner meaning of Bolshevism, if there be any inner meaning; in fact, it expressly leaves the principles an open question, for it states that whatever those principles may be, whether good or bad, the practical application of Bolshevism is harmful to humanity, to the social life of the individual, and to the rights of property, and is therefore at variance with the principles of Islam, which require happiness, tranquillity, and general progress, and therefore forbid the taking of the life and property of others and most emphatically insure the rights of individuals and communities. Finally, we are told that it is in the interests of the Moslem religion and the sacred duty of the Califate, which embodies its strength and influence, to oppose Bolshevism as a danger to civilization, justice, and right."

The important question, of course, is "Will the declaration carry any weight?" The editor of *The News*—a paper edited and owned by Chinese—is inclined to think that it will, for he says: "In Islam the time is not yet come when the voice of the priest is a negligible thing, as it is in many other religions." We read further:

> "What the Moslem priest says is still a law to the average Moslem, tho there is at the same time a good deal of free thought even in orthodox Islamism. The declaration is therefore of considerable significance for India and Persia, and it may be regarded as not without significance for those who are considering the destinies of Constantinople and the Turkish Empire, with the intertwined problem of the Califate, presenting one of the most serious aspects of the whole. It is not impossible, of course, that the declaration has been inspired by the Sublime Porte itself with a view to placating the Allied Powers, to two at least of whom, Britain and France, it is also a vital matter that the Islam world should be friendly, for an unfriendly Islam means serious disaffection in India and Syria, which fact accounts, of course, for the long delay in the settlement of the whole problem of the future of Turkey; for tho the Sultanate of Turkey and the Califate do not necessarily reside in the same person, they have been so long associated that anything tending toward their separation would raise serious problems."

FIGHTING SUICIDE IN JAPAN

CALLING SCIENCE to her aid, a Japanese native convert to Christianity is preventing hundreds of suicides among her countrymen by flashing to them a message of help and sympathy from an electrically-lighted signboard standing like a mute samaritan, at a too convenient and popular railroad crossing. In Japan, self-destruction for those who have been disappointed in love, matrimony, or business venture "is as much a matter of fashion as is the color of a lady's sash or the shape of a gentleman's hat." It has constituted a serious problem for missionaries, and has become a matter of concern to the Japanese Government. So frequent had become the number of suicides at Suma, an attractive suburb of Kobe, that Mrs. Jo, who had founded a home for friendless women in the seaport city, hit upon the sign-board scheme to dissuade the despondents from taking their lives either on the railroad-crossing or in the lake just beyond. The response was immediate, and many who had gone to the crossing with the intention of not coming back returned to find refuge and Christian comfort under the roof with Mrs. Jo. A Suma resident wrote, sending a check to cover the cost of the board and the light above it; many newspapers in Kobe, Osaka, and Tokyo printed articles commending the effort, and many of those who had come to Suma to make it their point of departure remained to live and hope. In fact, there has been, on the average, a rescue a day for several months past. *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo), which tells the story of the saving sign, gives the history of the woman who set herself to break down an ancient custom.



"STOP A MOMENT!"

Say the Japanese letters at the top of this sign-board, where thousands of would-be suicides come to end their lives on the track or in the lake beyond. Many despairing ones have found life worth living after heeding the advice which fills the rest of the sign-board and may be translated: "If you feel that there are reasons why you must take your life, please go to see Mrs. Jo at the Woman's Welfare Association, just below the Kamitsutsui terminus of the Kobe car-line."

Mrs. Jo became a Christian twenty-five years ago, after having studied in a mission school. She worked as a Bible woman, and then came to Kobe in 1912 to manage the Old People's Home. In 1916 she started out with no capital or other backing to give help, advice, and shelter to homeless and friendless young women. She first rented a house in a back street, but this was insufficient, and a year after beginning her work she began a building project. She raised three thousand yen ($1,500) in six months, intending to build on rented land. But "the foreign members of her committee, with much persuasion induced her to buy land with the money, and start in anew for a building fund. Two years after starting the enterprise, March, 1918, she dedicated her building, and soon the last bill was paid—7,050 yen." Mrs. Jo's antisuicide work followed naturally enough.

The Japan Advertiser proceeds to note the prevalence of suicide in Japan. A few years ago, it says, the favorite spot for a leap to death was the high portico of the beautiful Kiyomizu

Temple in Kyoto. An unhappy student jumped over the edge of the Kegon waterfall at Nikko, and it became necessary to set a police guard to prevent hundreds of others from following his example. A man threw himself into the smoking crater of Asama, and the novelty of his method attracted the attention and imitation of others tired of life. A few years ago it became necessary to drain a lake in Kobe because of the number of people who were drowning themselves in its waters. Quoting further:

"Among the principal causes given for their contemplated suicides are: the immorality, laziness or intemperance of husbands and fathers; family discord, chiefly with mothers-in-law; vanity, selfishness, and bad habits of the women themselves; loss of property, poverty, failure in business and loss of employment; runaway marriages and illicit relations; divorce and separation from children; infection from diseased husbands, bad health and melancholia."

That Mrs. Jo is doing a valuable and needed work is evidenced in these instances of success:

"One woman had for six years sought peace by making the round of the eighty-eight shrines in Shikoku, two hundred and fifty miles, every year. On her last round she was nearly murdered in the mountains for her money by a renegade priest. She was rescued by a passing pilgrim. She then went to Suma to commit suicide, saw the sign and went to the Welfare Association. Another instance was the eighteen-year-old daughter of a prominent educationalist. She was deceived by a young reprobate and married him without the permission of her parents. When too late, she found that her husband was lazy, profligate, and a drunkard, so she decided that her only hope was in suicide. Seeing an account of this signboard in the papers, she wrote for advice and help, and at last accounts the young couple had both become Christians."

THE CHURCH'S ADVICE TO THE STEEL TRUST

IS THERE HOPE, asks the Church in the name of the family, of an early and complete abolition of the twelve-hour day in the steel industry, and has that industry any substitute for collective bargaining, which is not now its present policy—"any sincere plan of industrial relations which will satisfy the principle of democratic representation"? This summarizes the two questions submitted to the presidents of the constituent companies of the United States Steel Corporation last December, when, at the invitation of Judge E. H. Gary, Dr. Edward T. Devine appeared on behalf of a committee appointed by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America to obtain information as to the reasons for Judge Gary's refusal to negotiate with the unions and as to the conditions in the industry then under criticism. The statement has just been made public, and has been reprinted or summarized in a number of the religious weeklies.

Dr. Devine explained at the outset that the commission had been in existence several years, and that "its particular function is to keep the churches informed, through the religious press and otherwise, about social and industrial questions; and to help formulate recommendations in regard to particular situations which involve ethical, moral, or religious factors, and on which the churches should take a position." He called attention to Judge Gary's statement before a Senate Committee that the proportion of all employees then working the twelve-hour turn was 26½ per cent., more than a 50 per cent. increase in seven and a half years; and that more than 100,000 men were working ten hours a day. The fact that a basic eight-hour day, recently adopted as a basis for pay, with the lure of time and a half for overtime, might shift the responsibility from the corporation to the workers does not alter the fact, Dr. Devine urged that "the physical and moral effect remains the same." All the tendencies of the world he considered as moving irresistibly in the direction of the eight-hour day. Expense would necessarily attach to an adoption of the eight-hour system in the steel industry, and Dr. Devine suggested that the cost, whatever it would be, "might have to be divided, part falling on profits, part on wages, and part on the ultimate consumer." It could not fall on labor alone, for, "at the current rate of forty-two cents an hour, the earnings would obviously be below a living wage and below what common labor is commanding in the open market." But the problems involved in the change "are not incapable of solution." Meanwhile the fact remains:

"Whether the long day is desired by the employer, in the interest of profits, or by the worker in the interest of wages, it is equally disastrous to the family life of the workers and equally disastrous to the American community conceived as made up of self-governing citizens. The churches are interested in the character of individuals, in the homes of the nation, and in the kind of neighborhoods or communities of which the nation is made up, and it is their testimony, gentlemen, that the twelve-hour day, which as your own committee pointed out, means an absence of at least thirteen hours from the family, deprives the children of the parental oversight to which they are entitled; deprives the mothers of the full partnership to which they are entitled from their husbands; deprives the men of the chance to get acquainted with their children and the free time which their physical and social well-being demands. It is the view of the churches, exprest in many platforms and resolutions, that a twelve-hour day for industrial wage-earners means overwork. . . . The question which we raise and press with all the earnestness at our command is whether any corporation has the right, for any considerable number of years, to 'decrease the efficiency' and 'lessen the vigor and virility' of their men; whether any employing corporation, even if, for the bribe of overtime pay, the workers themselves acquiesce, has a right to deprive American families of the presence of the head of the family for thirteen hours of the day; or the right to deprive the community of the vigor and virility of its citizens. There is a true Americanization program and there are many false Americanization schemes, but it is a part of any sound plan of Americanization that workers shall have free time for their families, or self-improvement for the discharge of their community obligations."

In view of the corporation's attitude toward labor-unions Dr. Devine asked if it were not "fair to assume that the time has come when the Steel Corporation must devise and put into practise some affirmative policy for dealing collectively with its workers," and suggested that "there must be some industrial structure natural to the steel industry, and it should not be beyond the wit of the directors and officers of the company to discover this natural and appropriate form of organization. If it is not the unions, what is it?" He felt inspired to offer:

"If the Steel Corporation would come forward at the present time with a statement that they will deal with their employees collectively; that they will make no discrimination against unions or against those who have been on strike; that there will be no reprisals for strike activity; that a scheme of industrial representation, whether originally proposed by the corporation or by the companies or by the men, shall be at any rate made satisfactory both to the companies and to the workers, and that, as the first problem to be dealt with, the elimination of the twelve-hour day shall be put squarely up to a representative council or conference, or whatever it might be called, in which workers are represented on some plan to which they have agreed—this would, I believe, not only settle the present controversy, with good feeling, but might go far to influence the industrial development in other basic industries in the years immediately ahead. The introduction of such a labor policy would release enthusiasm and loyalty, creative interest and motive to hard work which would compensate for the entire cost of the eight-hour day and any other improvements in the human side of the industry which you might decide to be desirable. . . . . . .

"May we say to the churches that your attitude is not merely negative; that you have an affirmative labor policy which reasonable workers, conscious of their mutual relations to other workers, conscious of their responsibility for maintaining wages, standards of living, and freedom to associate with others for the promotion of their common purposes, might reasonably accept?"

FISK

CORD TIRES

INTO certain business transactions, there enters an element money cannot buy. It is the satisfying conviction that you are getting something made by a Company, which from the hour of sale to the last day of full and adequate service, is personally interested in having your unqualified approval of its product.

The Fisk Ideal is "To be the best concern in the world to work for, and the squarest concern in existence to do business with".

Next time—BUY FISK
from your dealer

Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

Prices of boots and shoes have apparently no terrors for the American public. The quantity of material being imported for their manufacture is two and one-half times as much as last year, and the sums being paid therefor four times as much. The quantity of hides imported into the United States in the seven months ending with January, 1920, says a statement by the National City Bank of New York, is 545,000,000 pounds against 210,000,000 in the same months of last year, and the stated value $241,000,000 against $59,000,000 in the same months of last year.

While not all of this material imported is used in the manufacture of shoes, says the bank's statement, the increase in those classes distinctly used for shoe-manufacturing is very great, and this is true also as to prices. The quantity of calfskins imported in the seven months ending with January, 1920, is 50,000,000 pounds, valued at $27,000,000, against less than 3,000,000 pounds valued at a little over $1,000,000 in 1919, while the average import price in January, 1920, is 56.6 cents per pound against 18.4 cents at the termination of the war, November, 1918. Goatskins, used chiefly in the manufacture of shoes, show a total for the seven months ending with January, of 80,000,000 pounds against 25,000,000 in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and the price in January, 1920, 95.5 cents per pound against 67.9 cents in January, 1919, and 54.1 cents in the month in which the war ended. Dry goatskins actually averaged more than $1 per pound in January, 1920, as against an average of over 26 cents per pound in the year preceding the war. Hides of cattle show a total for the seven months ending with January of 309,000,000 pounds against 140,000,000 in the same months of last year, and the average price per pound in January, 1920, 36.6 cents against 21.4 cents in January, 1919, and 22.2 cents in November, 1918.

This large importation of this class of material in the fiscal year 1919–1920 is due in part to the peculiar conditions during the closing years of the war, and especially to the embargo which those nations participating in the war placed upon the exportation of materials of this character, and now that this embargo has been removed the quantities which can be exported are larger than before, while the demand in the United States, due to shortage of supplies resulting from the embargo, is greater than usual—greater than ever before, apparently—for the quantity imported is not only far larger than ever before, but at prices far higher than ever before. Present indications are that the quantity of hides and skins imported in the fiscal year ending with June, 1920, will approximate 850,000,000 pounds against the former high record of 744,000,000 in 1916, and the value in the vicinity of $400,000,000 as against the high record of $216,000,000 in 1917. Apparently the quantity of this class of manufacturing material imported in the fiscal year 1920 will be fully 50 per cent. greater than in the year preceding the war, and the value nearly 100 per cent. greater than in the prewar year.

Not all of this increase, however, appertains to or results from the increased demand in the United States, for a very considerable proportion of our manufactures of leather and leather products now goes abroad. The total exportation of leather and manufactures thereof in the seven months ending with January, 1920, is $189,000,000 against $63,000,000 in the same months of 1919, and $67,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1918, or three times as much in value in the current fiscal year as in either of the two years immediately preceding. Should the present rate continue, the total exports of leather and leather goods in the fiscal year ending with June, 1920, will approximate $300,000,000 as against $100,000,000 in 1918 and $58,000,000 in the year preceding the war.

Evidently, the advance in prices has no greater terrors for the foreign wearers of American footwear than for our own people. The average export price of women's shoes exported in January, 1920, was $3.77 against $2.70 per pair in January, 1919, and $1.71 per pair in the month preceding the opening of the war, July, 1914. Men's shoes also show a similar increase in export price, averaging $4.65 per pair in January, 1920, against $4.05 in January, 1919, and $1.94 in July, 1914, yet, despite these advances in price, the quantity exported, both of men's and women's shoes, shows an increase of 50 per cent. over the same period of last year, and 100 per cent. over the corresponding period of the year preceding the war. The hides imported come chiefly from Asia, Australia, and Latin America, and the boots and shoes exported go to seventy-five different countries, distributed the world over, but especially to Latin America, Canada, and the Orient.

SHOES AND LEATHER STOCKS

(From *Moody's Investors Service*)

The following averages of New York prices of five representative grades of cattle hides are reported:

Month	*1919*	*1918*	*1917*	*1916*	*1915*	*1914*
January	26.25c	25.60c	30.60c	19.80c	21.10c	16.87c
February	26.40	25.10	28.50	20.10	21.30	17.25
March	24.80	21.20	28.20	20.05	20.30	17.45
April	27.40	23.30	27.70	20.85	18.30	17.55
May	31.40	28.40	29.50	22.80	20.25	17.85
June	28.60	28.60	30.00	23.55	21.90	18.10
July	45.60	29.00	30.90	24.02	24.05	18.65
August	49.40	26.80	31.20	23.55	24.25	18.85
September	40.80	27.40	27.70	23.50	22.80	19.55
October	42.20	27.40	29.60	25.10	25.00	18.90
November	39.80	26.60	30.50	30.10	22.45	19.50
December	34.20	26.45	28.60	31.00	21.15	21.10

In January hide prices recovered a little, and lately they have been going down again. Our imports of cattle hides in December were 30,521,165 pounds, against 26,376,488 a year previous; and our total 1919 imports were 407,282,271 pounds, against 221,051,070 in 1918, and 279,963,488 pounds for the year ended June 30, 1914. The supply of hides, then, is increasing greatly in spite of the much-exaggerated world's shortage of cattle. In this connection the following extract from a table of figures published in the February 12 issue of *The Shoe and Leather Reporter* is interesting:

Year	*Total Cattle*	*Population*
1920	68,132,000	113,000,000
1919	68,567,000	110,000,000
1918	67,622,000	105,000,000
1914	56,733,000	98,000,000

BRITISH SHOE EXPORTS

(From *Commercial Monthly*)

In an effort to regain export trade lost during the war and also to develop new foreign markets, the shoe industry of Great Britain has formed an export association called the British Shoe Manufacturers, Ltd. Membership will include boot- and shoe-manufacturers desiring to carry on all or part of their export trade through a central selling agency.

The new organization, which will have its headquarters in London, will devote itself to marketing the products of its members, distributing orders through local committees representing the manufacturers in the principal shoe centers.

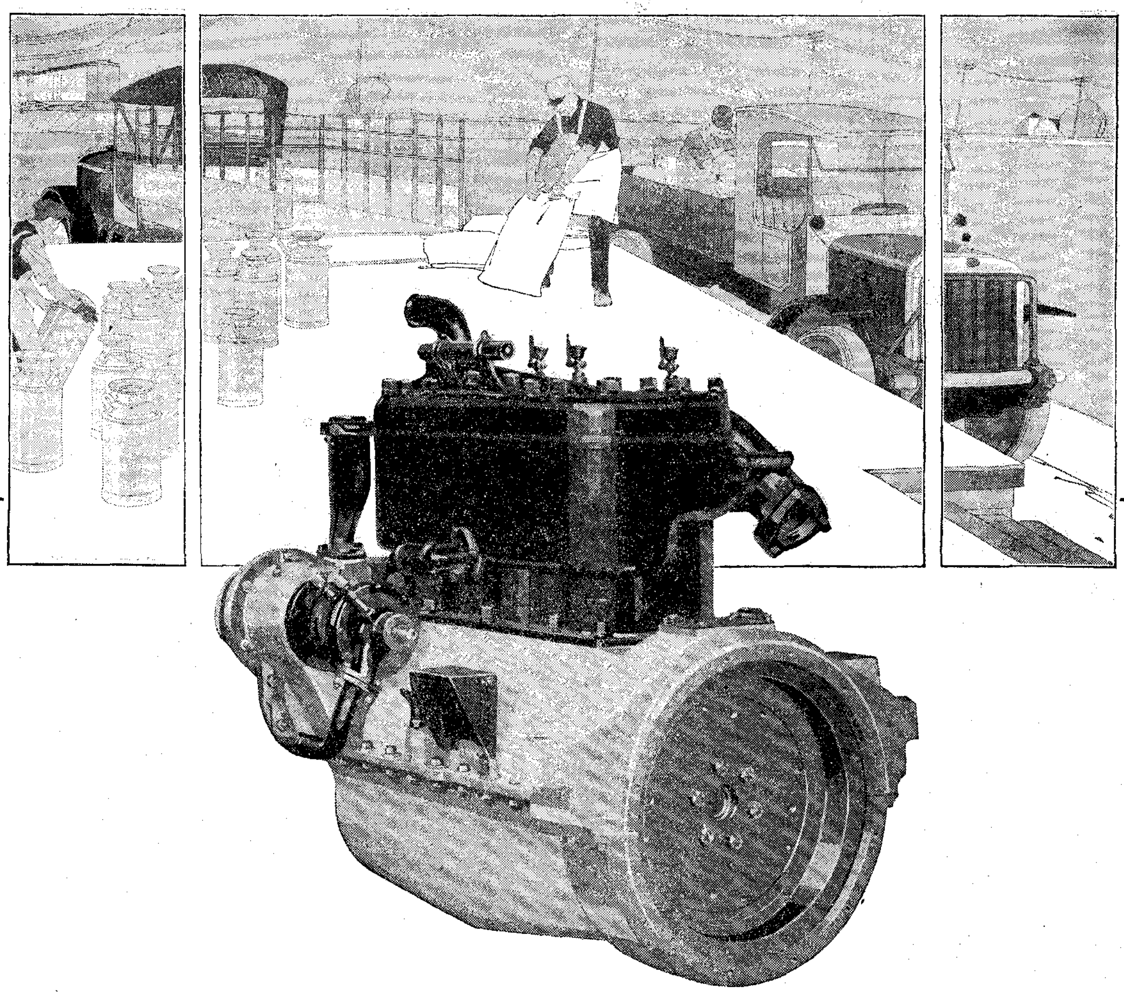
The association plans to export boots and shoes at the lowest possible prices and to acquire a permanent footing in the new markets it gains. It has already begun operation with substantial foreign orders.

The following table of British and American boot and shoe exports in the last eleven calendar years shows the recent decline in Great Britain's exports compared with our greatly increased exports since the beginning of the war. The year 1919 was a record year for American boot and shoe exports.

	Great Britain (Pairs)	*United States (Pairs)*
1909–13 (five-year average)	14,220,312	8,624,542
1914	17,187,564	9,925,586
1915	12,760,608	16,980,724
1916	16,068,768	19,477,808
1917	11,236,176	14,843,208
1918	4,937,976	13,197,020
1919	6,552,408	21,354,537

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SHOE PRICES

Statistics submitted by the Federal Trade Commission in a memorandum bringing up to date the results of the investigation it made into the shoe industry several months ago will be used in the United States Senate's investigation of the boot and shoe business. According to this authority, shoes which were selling for $9 in the fall of 1919 were selling for $10.50 in the spring of 1920. The price charged by the manufacturers in these two periods was $4.36 and $5.48 respectively. In 1919, the leather cost $2.33 and $3.37 in 1920. The labor cost ninety cents and $1.04 for the respective dates. The manufacturer took a margin of eighty-nine cents in 1919, and $1.02 in 1920, and the retailer took $3.75 and $4 at the corresponding dates.



AN impressive percentage of the trucks constructed of recognized standard units exhibited at the New York Truck Show this year were powered with Buda engines. The Chicago exhibit revealed a like expression of Buda leadership.

Though varying in design, capacity and purpose, these products assert a uniform reliance on the ability, economy and long life of the Buda engine.

Each of them is equipped with the Buda power plant suited especially to its requirements, and all of them demonstrate in action the quality built into their engines through our 39 years of engineering and manufacturing experience.

THE BUDA COMPANY, HARVEY CHICAGO SUBURB ILL.
ESTABLISHED 1881

BUDA
The
ENGINE

Barrett Everlastic Roofings

For Steep-Roofed Buildings of all Kinds

BARRETT EVERLASTIC ROOFS are made in four styles suitable for every type of steep-roofed structure.

For factory, farm, and similar buildings, where roll roofing can be used, Everlastic Slate-Surfaced or Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing will give long, economical and satisfactory service.

For residences, schoolhouses, churches, etc., where appearance is important, Everlastic Shingles in beautiful tones of red and green make a very durable and artistic roof at remarkably low cost. Details follow:—

Everlastic Multi-Shingles. The newest thing in roofing—*four shingles in one.* Tough, elastic, durable. Made of high-grade waterproofing materials and surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. When laid they look like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Weather and fire-resisting. Need no painting.

Everlastic Tylike Shingles. Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in individual shingles; size, 8 x 12¾ inches. A finished roof of Tylike Shingles is far more beautiful than an ordinary shingle roof and, in addition, costs less per year of service.

Everlastic Slate-Surfaced Roofing. The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Surfaced with crushed slate in art-shades of red or green. Very durable; requires no painting. Nails and cement in each roll.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. This is one of our most popular roofings. Thousands upon thousands of buildings all over the country are protected from wind and weather by Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

Illustrated booklets giving full information, will be sent free upon request.

The Barrett Company

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland Cincinnati
Pittsburgh Detroit New Orleans Birmingham Kansas City Minneapolis
Nashville Salt Lake City Seattle Peoria Atlanta Duluth Milwaukee
Dallas Lebanon Bangor Washington Johnstown
Youngstown Toledo Columbus Richmond Latrobe
Bethlehem Elizabeth Buffalo Baltimore

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B.
Halifax, N. S. Sydney, N. S.

Send for Booklets Today

We have prepared special booklets covering each style of Barrett Everlastic Roofings. A post card sent to our nearest branch office will bring one or all of them to you promptly.

CURRENT - POETRY

THE belief in supernatural intervention prevailed on the Western Front in thousands of minds. The tale about the "Angels of Mons" is the most notable expression of this. Among the French there was a belief that the dead rose from their graves and, alongside the living, fought back the invader. With a sharp clattering, like the sound of musketry, Allen Tucker visions this in his "There and Here," published by Duffield & Company:

SECOND BATTLE OF THE MARNE

By Allen Tucker

By the banks of the Marne,
Under the ragged flags,
In the green graves,
The dead slept.
Again was heard the sound of war,
Clarions, clarions, clarions,
Calling, calling, calling,
And the rolling drums.
The dead stirred.
And now the noise of guns,
Roaring, rending, breaking,
Coming ever nearer,
Again the German guns.
The dead stirred.
Then from the clarions
Sudden the piercing cry,
"*Aux armes, citoyens!*"
The dead uprose.
The spirits and souls of the soldier dead;
From the little lonely graves,
From the great crowded graves,
The gallant ghosts arose,
Free, clear, serenely gay,
The spirits rose and fought again for France,
In the air,
Through the ranks,
With the guns,
Everywhere,
Invisible, intangible, impalpable, indestructible.
Under the flag they had died to save,
Defending friends and brothers,
Helping, guarding, quickening
The men of the New World;
And when victory was won,
Once more in their quiet graves, the dead slept.

In the same volume he pictures the triumph of the dead in the innermost fastness of the enemy. Alas, that they alone made the march down the Unter den Linden:

THE PROCESSION OF THE DEAD

By Allen Tucker

"Unter den Linden," and the tramp of noiseless ghosts,
The parade of the army of the dead,
Music, music like the sighing of the frightened air,
Under the quivering trees in the empty, silent street,
Comes the long procession.
Ghosts, ranks of ghosts,
Divisions, armies,
Impalpable, intangible, transparent;
Soldiers, soldiers, soldiers,
Men who died in battle;
Old men and hostages
The murdered ones;
Women and lovely girls,
With scars around their outraged breasts;
Children, little children,
With red wounded wrists;
Martyrs, crucified ones,
Nurses, doctors,
Killed at their gentle work;
Edith Cavell,
Pale, white translucent.
Then the drowned ones,
From the great dead ships,
Lusitania, Suffolk, Leinster;
Sailors, sailors, sailors,
Fighting men,
Merchantmen,
Fishermen,
Shot, drowned, betrayed.
Captain Fryatt,
Calm and stedfast as when on earth.
Thousands, thousands,
All nations, all peoples,
Marching,
Under the floating flags,
Back from the other world,
Ghosts, specters, spirits;
A long, long procession;
The parade of the men who won,
The parade of the women who gave,
The parade of the noble, glorious dead
Who gave their lives for right, for hope, for love;
Proud they are,
Proud and understanding;
Now comprehending all mysteries, all suffering,
Now knowing their victory is achieved,
Now sure they did not die in vain,
Now certain that the living kept the faith,
Sure of the living,
Glad of the sacrifice.
Ghosts, ghosts, ghosts,
Conquering, triumphant, victorious,
Tramping, silently, noiselessly,
"Unter den Linden."

Robert Nichols was one of the precursors in the Anglo-American literary *entente*. The friends he made here will be interested in this, which appears (Putnam's) in "Georgian Poetry," 1918–1919.

STRANGER

By Robert Nichols

Never am I so alone
As when I walk among the crowd—
Blurred masks of stern or grinning stone,
Unmeaning eyes and voices loud.

Gaze dares not encounter gaze, . . .
Humbled, I turn my head aside;
When suddenly there is a face . . .
Pale, subdued, and grievous-eyed.

Ah, I know that visage meek,
Those trembling lips, the eyes that shine
But turn from that which they would seek
With an air piteous, divine!

There is not a line or scar,
Seal of a sorrow or disgrace,
But I know like sigils are
Burned in my heart and on my face.

Speak! O speak! Thou art the one!
But thou hast passed with sad head bowed;
And never am I so alone
As when I walk among the crowd.

The ache over the loss of companions in war will be a fruitful theme for verse for years. This one, in the *University Magazine* (Montreal), has a vigor of expression that shows the rough soil where the tender sentiment grows:

ONE SINGER LESS

By H. T. V. Burton

Was there not merry solace after war
When warm with food and drink about the fire we sat?
Our feet in dirty rushes on the floor,
But all our hearts in Heaven to sing Magnificat;
For Benoit sang—now rest his soul, I say,
I think no shame to pray
For one who sang so clear, Benoit de Sainte More.
They cleaned the spear-heads, gritting stone on steel,

First in the Field
First in Efficiency
First in Savings

Economy
renewable
Fuses

were the first line using an inexpensive bare renewal link for restoring a blown fuse to its original efficiency to be APPROVED IN ALL CAPACITIES by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

Buy them for dependable electrical protection.

Economy renewable Fuses are absolutely accurately rated.

Buy them for greater efficiency

Economy "Drop Out" Renewal Links make it possible to restore a blown fuse to its original efficiency in a few moments.

Buy them for greater economy.

Economy Fuses cut annual operating costs 80% as compared with the use of "one-time" fuses.

Insist on getting ECONOMY FUSES.

For sale by all leading electrical jobbers and dealers.

ECONOMY FUSE & MFG. CO.
Chicago U. S. A.

Economy Fuses also are made in Canada at Montreal

DU PONT
WAR SURPLUS PLANT SITES

Big Tool Plant Goes to Hopewell

New location gives old-established New England concern lower freight rates, satisfied labor and cheaper power

THE Mayhew Steel Products, Inc., manufacturers of mechanics' tools and automobile tool kits, is among the latest of America's industries to locate at Hopewell.

The unusual and varied advantages found at Hopewell prompted this concern to purchase a ten-acre tract of land upon which they will shortly erect a structural steel factory building.

Their confidence in the permanency of Hopewell can be judged by their purchase of bare ground for the erection of a plant.

Mayhew Steel Products, Inc., established a plant at Hopewell to take advantage of the low freight rates on raw material and the finished product which goes to the South, Middle West and the largest distribution centres of the East.

Mayhew gets low-cost fuel and power at Hopewell. They also get a plentiful supply of satisfied American labor with excellent housing and recreation facilities for that labor.

They also get at Hopewell deepwater shipping facilities for a greater export business.

The Mayhew Company has been making tools in New England since 1856. They are the pioneers in their trade to locate a plant in this great industrial district of Virginia.

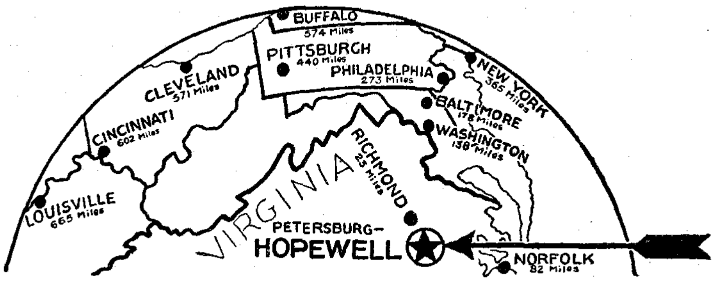
Why not be the pioneer in your industry to place a plant here? You, too, can reap similar advantages at Hopewell, America's greatest industrial opportunity. Here are some of the advantages it offers:

Factory buildings ready for occupancy.
Plant sites with railway sidings.
Low-priced power.
Plentiful supply of contented labor.
Homes for 12,000 families.
Abundance of pure water.
Best rail and water transportation.
No harmful municipal restrictions.
Climate mild and healthful.

Investigate Hopewell. Find out more about its advantages. It may mean the most important move you ever made to solve your production problems. Write, wire or phone.

One of the largest and best trained technical staffs in the world is at the disposal of Hopewell industries.

Du Pont Chemical Co., Wilmington, Delaware
Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Petersburg, Va.



HOPEWELL

CURRENT POETRY
Continued

And Jake was wounded, moaning in the straw;
But Benoit came across, and sat—to feel
  His fingers running like a windy flaw
Over a silent water, up and down the strings.
  There's no one left who sings
As Benoit sang, Benoit de Sainte More.

He's dead. It's stale work now. Look, here I hold
  His harp, that made a rushing like the wake
Of some great ship. Who'd think such leaping gold
  Could come from this? My fingers only make
A sort of creak upon it. Here you, Jake,
  Hang it upon the beam, and kick the fire awake.
  It's over-late, and cold;
The wine is bitter, and, there's ashes in the cake.

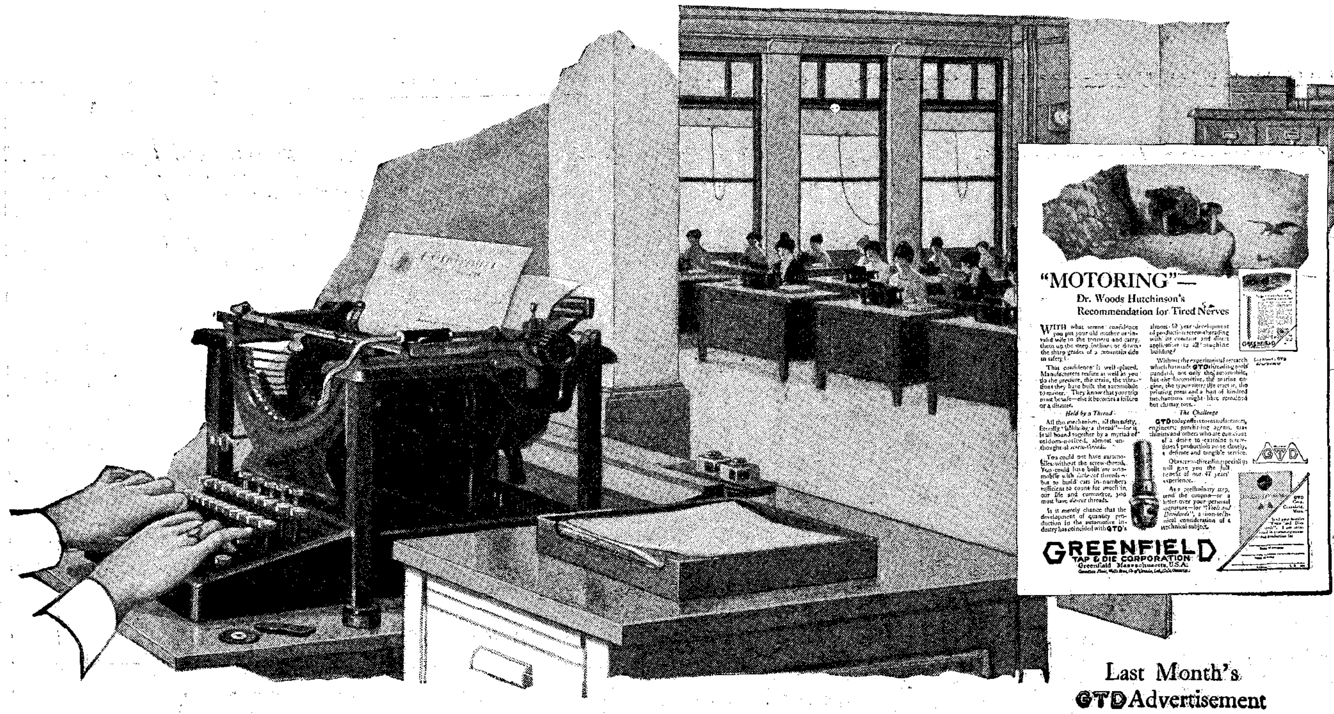
Since the word went forth that Bliss Carman, the poet, well known to our readers, was ill and in financial difficulties, there has been set in motion efforts for his relief. In recent years he has been more a part of our literary life than of his native land of Canada. But Canada is helping to relieve his needs, too, and the following poem, printed in the Toronto *Globe* was read by Arthur Stringer at an entertainment at Chatham, Ont., for the benefit of the Bliss Carman Fund:

TO BLISS, IN BANKRUPTCY

By Arthur Stringer

So you are bankrupt, you who stray
From the Golden Gate to Fundy's Bay
And gather riches, dream by dream,
And make their guarded treasures seem
Thrice-foolish things!
  A bankrupt, you,
To whom the Vision came, in lieu
Of mortal greed, who godlike went
About a world so opulent,
You recked not of those dusty marts
That harbored lean and wolfish hearts.
They turn and call you bankrupt, while
You, too, at their strange wealth must smile
And ask with godlike unconcern
What they, with gold, buy back in turn?
Fine linen, yea, and softer ways,
And emptier souls and easier days,
And all that ancient hunger these,
Whate'er they dream, shall not appease.
They have not brooded on the Why
And Whence of life. They live and die
Entombed in pale and paltry things,
And over them the white sun swings,
With all their million bits of dross
They cry, heart-sick, against the loss
Of love and honor, faith and creed,
And know not what the lean years need,
While all in rags, uncouth, unfed,
Their poor starved souls cry out for bread.

But we, Swart Brother, who have not
Their softer beds and linen bought
With so much blood and so much hate,
Yea, we who pass beyond their gate,
And from the solace of the sun
And open road our treasure won—
We have what they, with all their gold,
Might hardly know, could never hold.
We have not in the dust of strife
Forgotten what Calm means to life.
We have that peace which comes alone
To him who through the gloom has known
The silence of vast stars above
Our reach, those riches born of love
For little things, and simple ways,
Our Attic art, our carven phrase,
Those whispers out of olden times
Which *they* call unremembered rimes—
Tho some such Pan-note, old and thin,
And sadly wise, will yet sing in
The ruins above their tumbled domes,
And tinsel marts, and buried homes!


"MOTORING"—
Dr. Woods Hutchinson's Recommendation for Tired Nerves
GREENFIELD TAP & DIE CORPORATION

Last Month's
GTD Advertisement

"THE DOOR *to* ECONOMIC FREEDOM FOR WOMEN"

said Remington

YOUR business office is a machine shop—with women workers.

The typewriter, the adding machine, the billing machine, the protectograph, the multigraph, all are operated to secure speed, accuracy and greater facility in your work.

Sit down at your desk and write a business letter—by hand. One letter is not much, but try a hundred; or add a column of figures—dozens of columns, with your pencil. You wouldn't do it. Those letters would be typewritten and the figures added by machine.

Held By a Thread

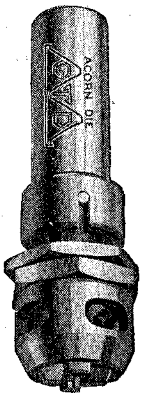
Look into these machines, past the familiar outside. See the amazing assembly of springs, bars, levers—all held in operating condition by a myriad unnoticed, hidden *threaded* parts.

Your machine and your business despatch literally "hold by a thread."

The threads in those machines were cut by dies—not hand-cut. You could have built *one* machine with *lathe-cut* threads, but to build them in numbers sufficient to count in our life and commerce, you must have *die-cut* threads.

Such quantity production is the outcome of the last fifty years of mechanical development in America—to which GTD and its parent companies have contributed no small part.

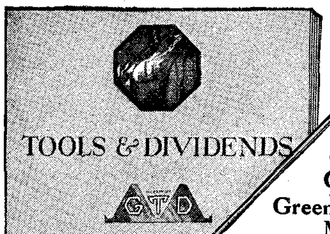
We stand today—matured—but still alert to grow. To engineers and designers, supervisors and workers, who seek to perfect and produce in worth-while quantities the inventions and resulting products on which they are working, GTD today offers a definite tangible threading service. As a preliminary step, send the coupon—or a letter under your personal signature—for "*Tools and Dividends*," a non-technical consideration of a technical subject.



The *Acorn* Die

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
GTD

GREENFIELD
TAP & DIE CORPORATION
Greenfield Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Canadian Plant; Wells Bros. Co. of Canada, Ltd., Galt, Ontario



GTD
Corp.
Greenfield,
Mass.

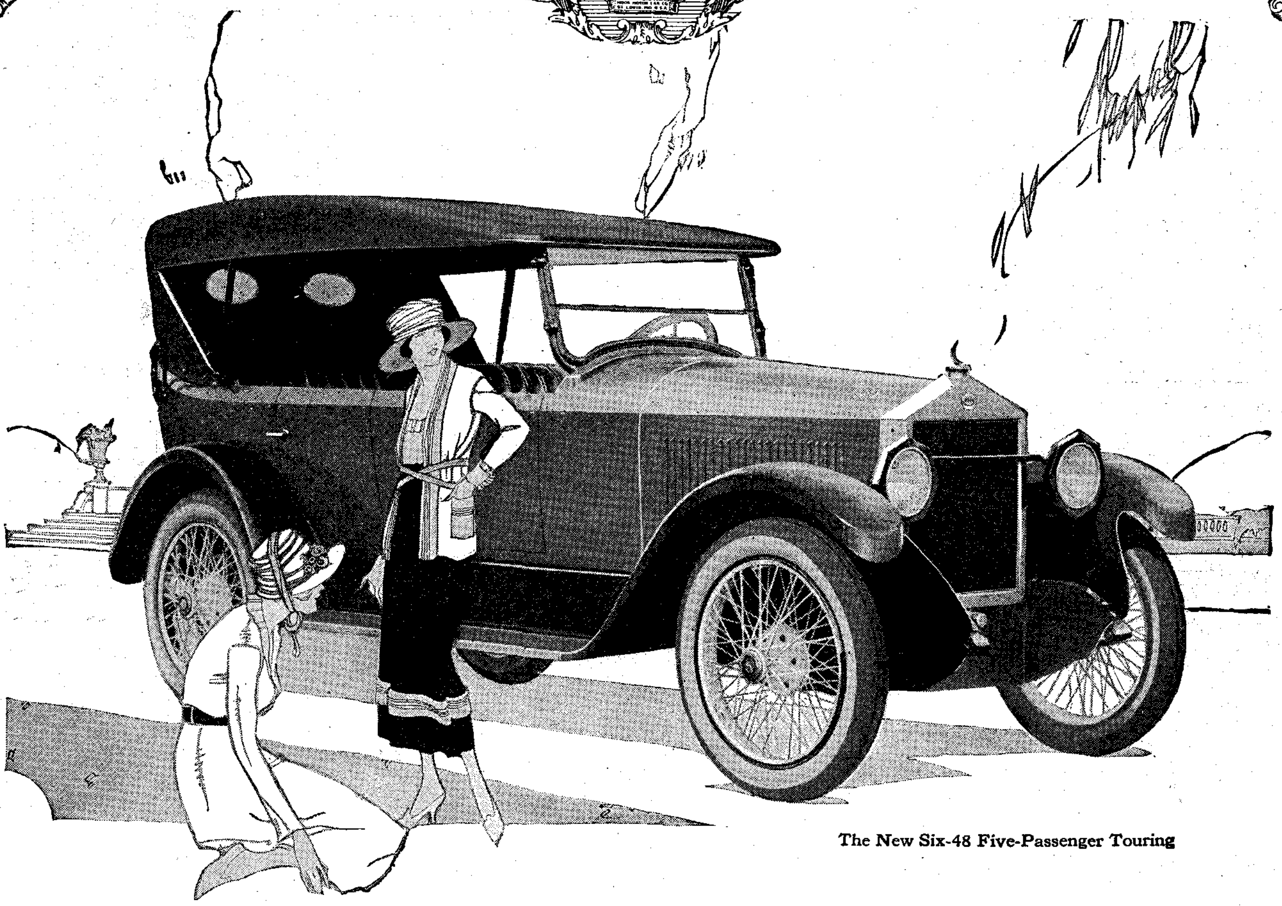
Send your booklet "Tools and Dividends". I am interested in examining screw-thread production for

Name of company

Name of writer

Address

L. D. 104



The New Six-48 Five-Passenger Touring

MOON

MODERN MOTOR CARS

Even down in the crowded cañons of city thoroughfares, where individuality is smothered by the monotony of numbers, the smartness of the Moon registers on every glance.

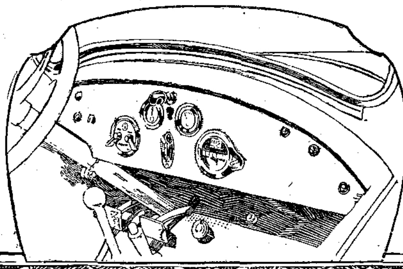
It doesn't just happen so; the Moon is built that way—as clear of mediocrity in character as in appearance.

A light car with an extra heavy frame, a compact car with a long wheelbase, a car perfectly balanced with long, thin leaves of flat vanadium steel springs—these things typify the engineering skill that guides its creation.

Finally complete, it combines convenient size and economical operation with a smoothness and comfort we are wont to associate only with very expensive cars; it reveals a symmetry of design that insures its distinction.

MOON MOTOR CAR COMPANY ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

One glance at the instrument board of piano-finished wood, with the instruments harmoniously grouped and uniformly lighted, gives full assurance of Moon elegance and convenience.



Ignition, starting and electric light switches, carburetor choke and adjuster, speedometer, ammeter and oil gauge are as practically arranged as the keyboard of a piano.

LESSONS IN AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

THE PRESIDENT AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

BREADTH OF TREATY-MAKING POWER—That a treaty operates both as "a binding contract with a foreign nation and as municipal law" we learned from ex-President Taft in the article preceding this one. It was shown also that if Congress passes a statute inconsistent with the treaty, "while it breaks the treaty, it repeals it as municipal law," tho it does not relieve the nation from its moral and international obligation to make good the breach by damages or otherwise. A case in point cited by Mr. Taft was the treaty with China which permitted certain classes of Chinese to come into this country. Congress passed a law excluding many of these classes of Chinese. The law broke the treaty, Mr. Taft shows, but the immigration officers, the courts, and all persons within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States were obliged to "conform to the act of Congress, and to exclude those Chinese who had the right to come in under the treaty, but were forbidden to do so by the subsequent law."

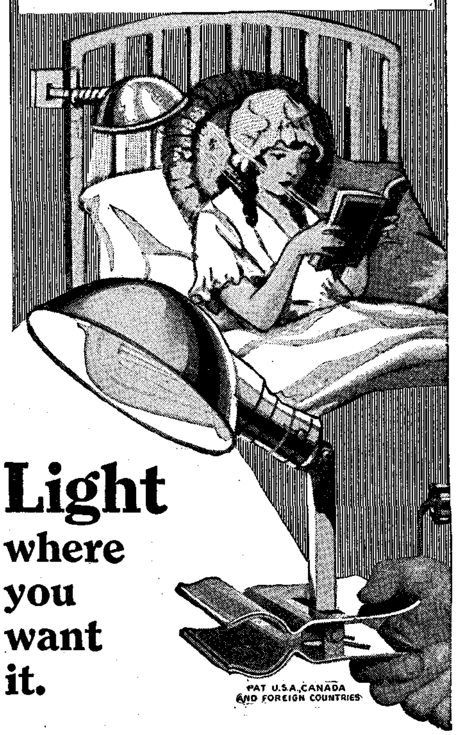
In some respects the treaty-making power is wider than the power of Congress in the enactment of statutes, and Mr. Taft explains that "as between the States and the Federal Government, Congressional legislation is limited to a Federal field marked by the powers expressly granted to Congress within the Constitution and those which may be reasonably implied as necessary and proper to the exercise of the express powers." All other powers are exercised by the legislatures of the States within the restrictions of their respective constitutions. In Mr. Taft's volume, "Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers" (Columbia University Press), we read further:

"The treaty-making power, however, is dealing with our foreign relations, and when we deal with our foreign relations we are a nation undivided and presenting a united front. Everything, therefore, that is natural or customarily involved in such foreign relations a treaty may cover, whether beyond the law-making power of Congress and within the control of State legislatures or not. Now, one of the usual subjects for consideration of a treaty is the rights of the citizens or subjects of one country while resident in, or passing through, the country of the other, to security of life and limb, to the carrying on of business, or to the inheriting of property or its transmission. The subjects of regulating business in a State, the inheritance of property and its transmission, are ordinarily within the cognizance of State legislatures and are not within the power of Congress. Yet by a treaty aliens may be given rights in a State in respect to such matters even tho this is at variance with the laws of the State, and to that extent the treaty-making power controls the statute of the State. It makes an exception to the State statute in favor of the aliens whose rights are defined in the treaty. This has been decided so many times that there is no doubt about the correctness of the view. The Supreme Court has declined to imply the same limitations upon the treaty-making power as the Constitution imposes upon Congressional law-making. It has said that the treaty-making power would not, of course, reach to changing a form of State government or perhaps parting with State territory, but it has left quite general and undefined the field that it may occupy."

ANNULMENT OF TREATIES—The President may not annul or abrogate a treaty without the consent of the Senate unless he is given that specific authority by the terms of the treaty, and it is pointed out that:

"The ending of a treaty is to be effected by the same power which made the treaty. An instance in my own experience of annuling a treaty comes to me. We had a treaty with Russia proclaimed in 1832. It was a treaty of commerce and friendship. It gave to our merchants certain rights in Russia in carrying on business. Russia refused to extend the rights assured to our merchants to Jews, on the ground that Jews in Russia were limited in their commercial activities and were obliged to carry them on within a pale in that country, and that when our merchants being Jews sought to avail themselves of the privileges of the treaty, they were either denied admission or were subjected to the local laws of Russia and were limited as their coreligionists were limited in Russia. From the time that question was mooted the two countries had differed as to construction. A similar question had arisen between France and Russia and between England and Russia, but Russia had always insisted upon maintaining the position I have described. The attitude so contrary to our notions of equity and tolerance to all religions naturally irritated our people and led to the introduction of a resolution in the House of Representatives, during my administration, calling upon the President to annul the treaty in accordance with its terms by a year's notice, on the ground that Russia had flagrantly violated its obligations. The resolution was drawn in language which would have given diplomatic offense to Russia, as doubtless its framers intended to do. With the responsibility of maintaining as friendly relations as possible with all the world, it seemed to me that if the treaty had to be abrogated, it ought to be done as politely

"It Clamps Everywhere"


Light
where
you
want
it.
PAT. U.S.A. CANADA AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

For Reading in Bed

A new, wonderful, convenient lamp that you can attach anywhere—to bed, shaving mirror, table, desk or chair.

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

For Shaving

Throws a clear, mellow light—not too glary—exactly where you need it most. It does not strain the eye. It cuts the lighting cost.

Gripping clamp is felt-faced and cannot scratch. Compact and durable—made of solid brass—guaranteed for five years.

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT

For the Piano—Library Table

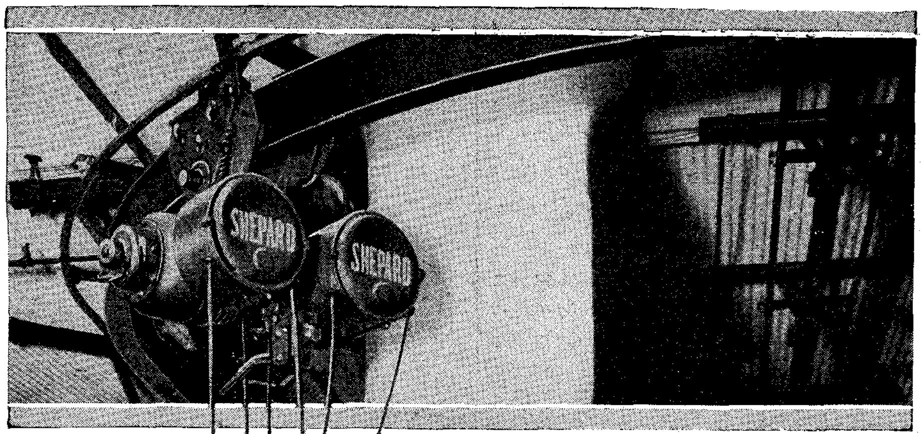
Ask for Adjusto-Lite at the store where you usually trade. If they don't carry it—order direct.

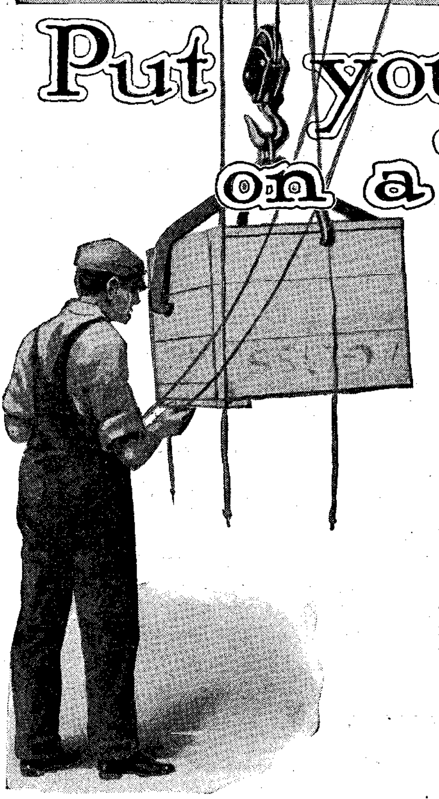
S. W. FARBER
141-151 So. Fifth St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prices in U. S. A., complete with 8 foot cord, plug and socket:—Brush Brass finish, $5.75; Statuary Bronze or Nickel finish, $6.25. Pacific Coast prices 25c per lamp higher.

TRADE FARBERWARE BROOKLYN NEW YORK MARK

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT





Put your burdens on a "Shepard"

ON any job of lifting or transferring, a Shepard Electric Hoist is certain to do the work quickly, quietly and economically. Costly manual lifting and hauling is obsolete and wasteful. Give a man a "Shepard" and he will do the work of a gang.

Shepard Electric Hoists are lifting, lowering and conveying along overhead I-beam tracks, barrels, bales, bar stock, castings, cases, coal, small units in trays; in fact, handling anything and everything in all lines of industry everywhere, releasing labor for productive work.

A "Shepard" is made for steady, consistent operation, indoors and out. All electrical and mechanical mechanisms are protected by damp-proof, dust-proof metal housings.

A single small hoist for the individual job or a comprehensive equipment for the big mill or factory. The Shepard line covers both requirements. Shepard Electric Hoists and Cranes are built in capacities of ½ to 50 tons.

Our engineers are competent and will gladly assist in the solution of any hoisting or transferring problems that you may have. Their services do not obligate you.

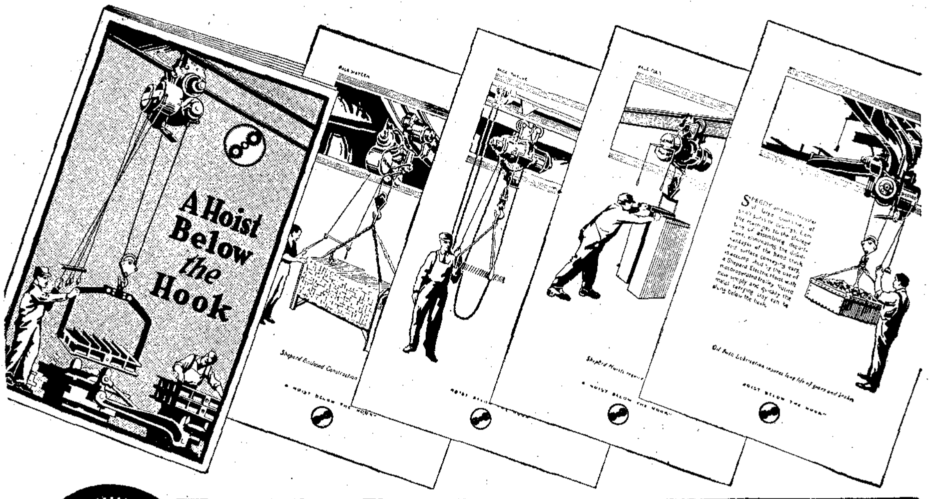
SHEPARD ELECTRIC CRANE AND HOIST CO.
412 Schuyler Ave., Montour Falls, N. Y.

New York, Boston, Montreal, Stockholm, Baltimore, Cleveland, Melbourne, Barcelona, Philadelphia, San Francisco, London, Genoa, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Christiania, Paris, Havana

Member Electric Hoist Manufacturers' Association.
Member Material Handling Machinery Manufacturers' Association.

Send for this booklet

"A Hoist Below the Hook" is a booklet that illustrates a number of Shepard Electric Hoists in use in various industries. It is interesting and suggestive of "Shepard" applications.
Mailed upon request



REG US PAT OFF
SHEPARD
ELECTRIC CRANES & HOISTS

LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP
Continued

as possible, with the hope of negotiating a treaty less subject to dispute and giving more satisfactory result. With the knowledge that the resolution was sure to pass the Senate, I took the step of annuling the treaty myself and giving a year's notice to Russia of the annulment in proper and courteous expressions, on the ground that we had differed so radically as to its construction, and the treaty was so old that it would be wiser to make a new treaty more definite and satisfactory. I sent notice of this annulment at once to the Senate, and in this way succeeded in having the Senate substitute a resolution approving my action for the resolution which came over from the House. The House was thus induced to approve my action and the incident was closed for the time."

FURTHER FOREIGN AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT—Sometimes the Executive has not made a treaty with a foreign government, but has recommended to Congress the passage of a law which with similar action by the other country constitutes an agreement between them. An example of this procedure is afforded by Mr. Taft in the statute authorizing reciprocity with Canada, which passed Congress during his administration, relating to the imposition of duties in this country. This was to take effect upon the enactment of a corresponding law in Canada and "would, if Canada had passed a similar statute, have constituted an agreement from which each country could withdraw at will." This was not in form a contract or a treaty, Mr. Taft reminds us, and goes on to speak of the very large authority, outside of treaty-making, possest by the President in our foreign relations.

"He appoints our ambassadors to other countries, and he receives ambassadors from them. This gives him necessarily the duty of carrying on foreign negotiations between ourselves and foreign countries. He, and he alone, is the representative of our nation in dealing with foreign nations. When I say he alone, I mean that it is he to whom the foreign nations look. He has ambassadors and ministers and consuls in other countries, but they only represent him. In receiving foreign ambassadors and in sending them, he is bound to determine, when there is any dispute, who the lawful Government is, to whom he wishes to accredit his ambassador, and from whom he wishes to receive an ambassador. Therefore, in him are necessarily vested the power and duty of recognizing the lawful Government of any country. The influence that he can exert in his recognition of a foreign government we have seen illustrated in President Wilson's refusal to recognize Huerta and his an-

LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP
Continued

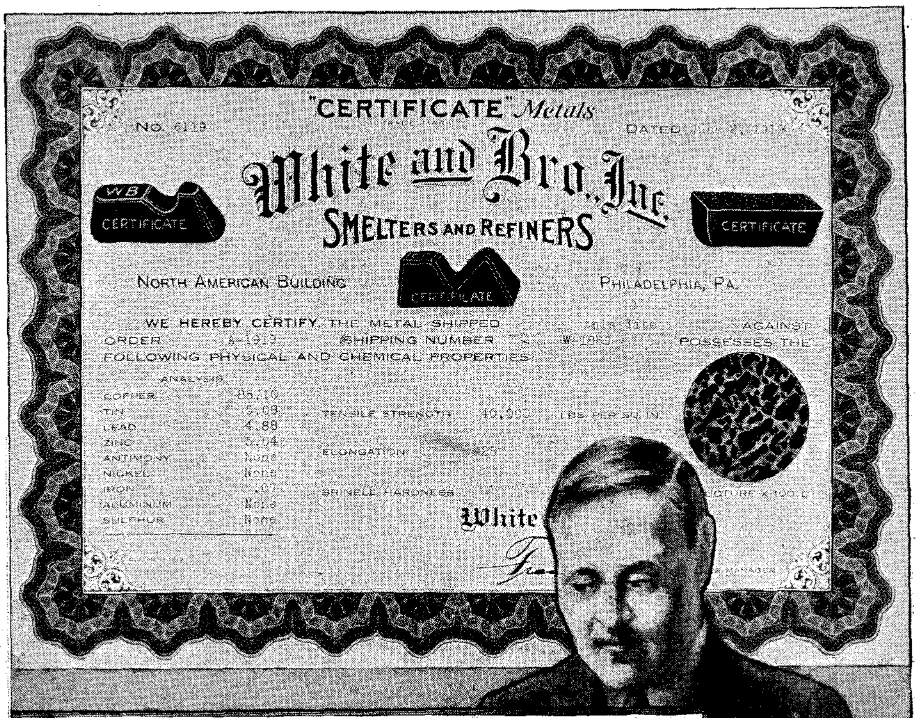
nouncement that he never would recognize him. We can see the same influence at work at present in behalf of Carranza, whom he has recognized as the *de-facto* President against Villa."

FRAMING OUR FOREIGN POLICIES—The President carries on the correspondence with all foreign countries through the State Department, Mr. Taft proceeds, and in such correspondence is bound to discuss the proper construction of treaties. He must "formulate the foreign policies of our Government" and must state "our attitude upon questions constantly arising." While he may not bind our Government, as a treaty would bind it, to a definition of its rights, still in future discussions foreign secretaries of other countries are wont "to look for support of their contentions to the declarations and admissions of our Secretaries of State in other controversies as in a sense binding upon us." There is thus much practical framing of our foreign policies in the Executive conduct of our foreign relations, and Mr. Taft adds:

"One of the most important strokes in our international history was the correspondence carried on by Secretary Hay under President McKinley in the establishment of the policy of the open door in China and equal facilities for all nations in dealing with that important empire. That policy was stated in a note by Secretary Hay and acquiesced in by all the nations concerned, and that without any advice and consent of the Senate.

"Whenever our American citizens have claims to present against a foreign nation, they do it through the President by the State Department; and when foreign citizens have claims to present against us, they present them through their diplomatic representatives to our State Department, and the formulation and the discussion of the merits of those claims create an important body of precedents in our foreign policy.

"The importance of the President in our foreign relations, when his power in that regard is considered in connection with his duty to take care that the laws are faithfully executed, and with his duty as Commander-in-Chief to direct the movements of the Army and Navy, may be noted in the authority which President McKinley exercised to take part in the so-called 'Boxer War' in China. The lawless uprising in that ancient Empire against foreigners, which for the time being overthrew the power of the Imperial Government, exposed to danger the lives of the diplomatic representatives of foreign nations at Peking, and brought about the murder of one of them. Uniting with other governments, President McKinley, without express Congressional authority, ordered the land and naval forces of the United States into a


"CERTIFICATE" Metals
NO. 6119
DATED
White and Bro., Inc.
SMELTERS AND REFINERS
WB
CERTIFICATE
CERTIFICATE
CERTIFICATE
NORTH AMERICAN BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WE HEREBY CERTIFY THE METAL SHIPPED AGAINST ORDER A-1919 SHIPPING NUMBER W-1883 POSSESSES THE FOLLOWING PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:
ANALYSIS
COPPER 85.10
TIN 5.09
LEAD 4.88
ZINC 5.04
ANTIMONY None
NICKEL None
IRON .07
ALUMINUM None
SULPHUR None
TENSILE STRENGTH 40,000 LBS. PER SQ. IN.
ELONGATION
BRINELL HARDNESS
White

"CERTIFICATE" METALS

(TR. MK. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

Backing Up the Executive

YOUR brass or bronze foundry represents a heavy investment—with earnings determined by executive ability. Increasing the efficiency of your foundry heads must result in increased earnings of your investment.

Backing up the "brains" of your foundry with incontrovertible facts, the signed certificate of analysis sent with every shipment of "Certificate" Metals, gives your foundry executives a basis of absolute certainty upon which to work.

The "Certificate" is the most revolutionary act in the history of metal buying.

The certificate shows the exact, complete chemical composition and physical properties of the alloy, its tensile strength, Brinell hardness and structure.

Every ingot of a shipment bears a number corresponding to the number on the certificate of analysis for that shipment. There can be no mistakes with "Certificate" Metals—from buying to casting, guesswork is eliminated.

"CERTIFICATE METALS"
WHITE & BRO. INC.

Give this Memo to your Secretary:
Write to
White & Bro., Inc., North American Bldg., Phila., Pa., and ask for their book on "Certificate" Metals.

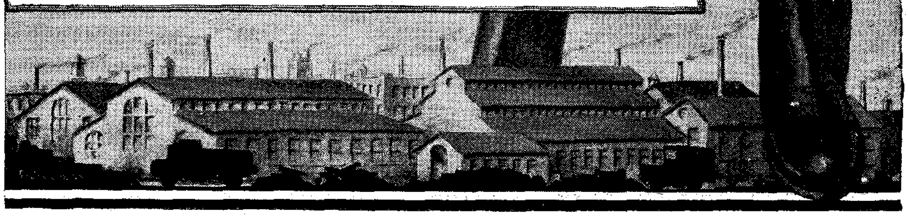
WHITE & BRO., INC.

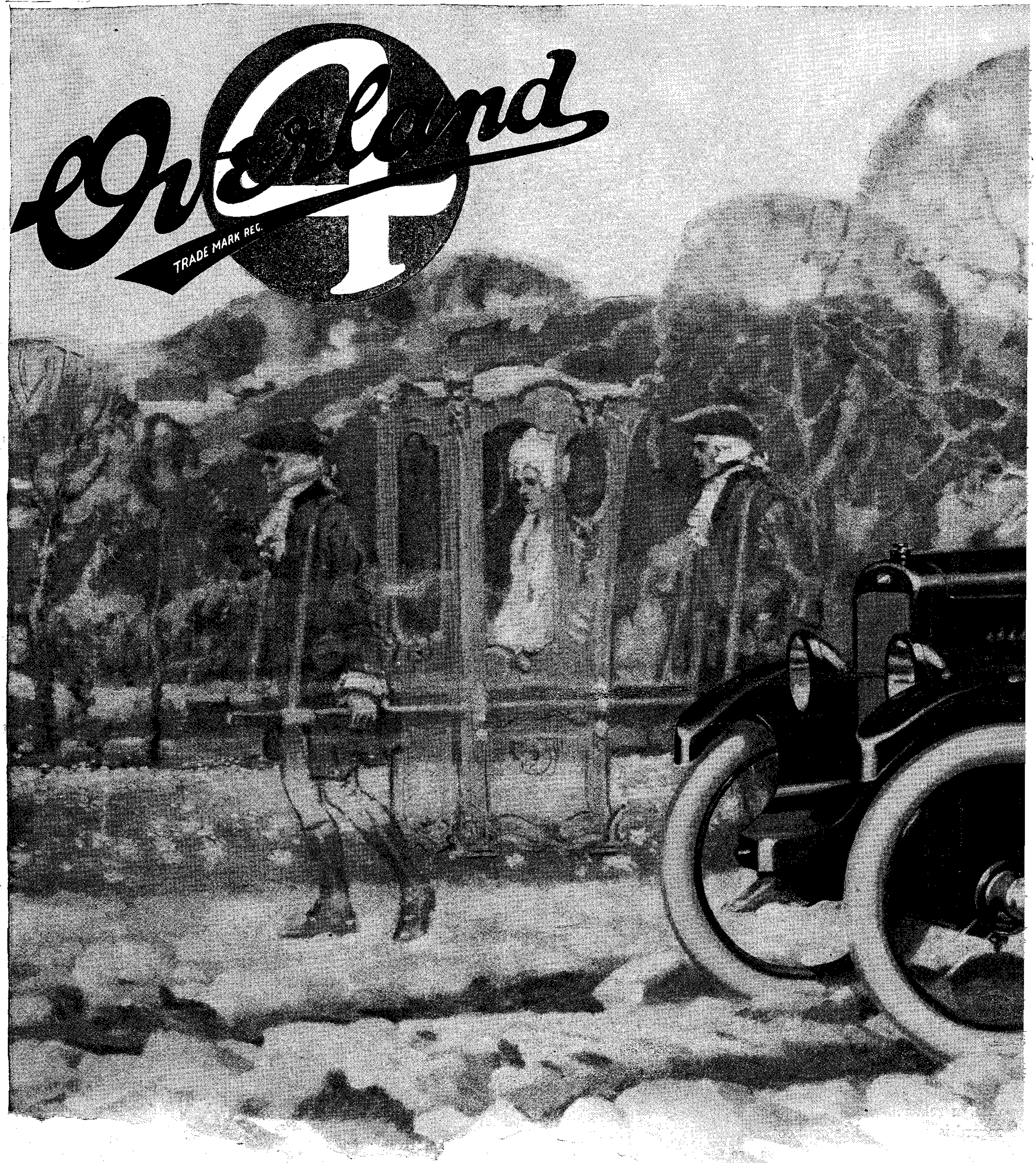
SINCE 1869

Smelters and Refiners of Non-Ferrous Metals

Manufacturers of Ingot Copper, Composition, Bronze and Brass Ingots, Babbitt Metal, Solder and Type Metals

General Offices, NORTH AMERICAN BLDG., PHILA.
Trinity Building, New York Oliver Building, Boston
Chamber of Commerce Building, Detroit



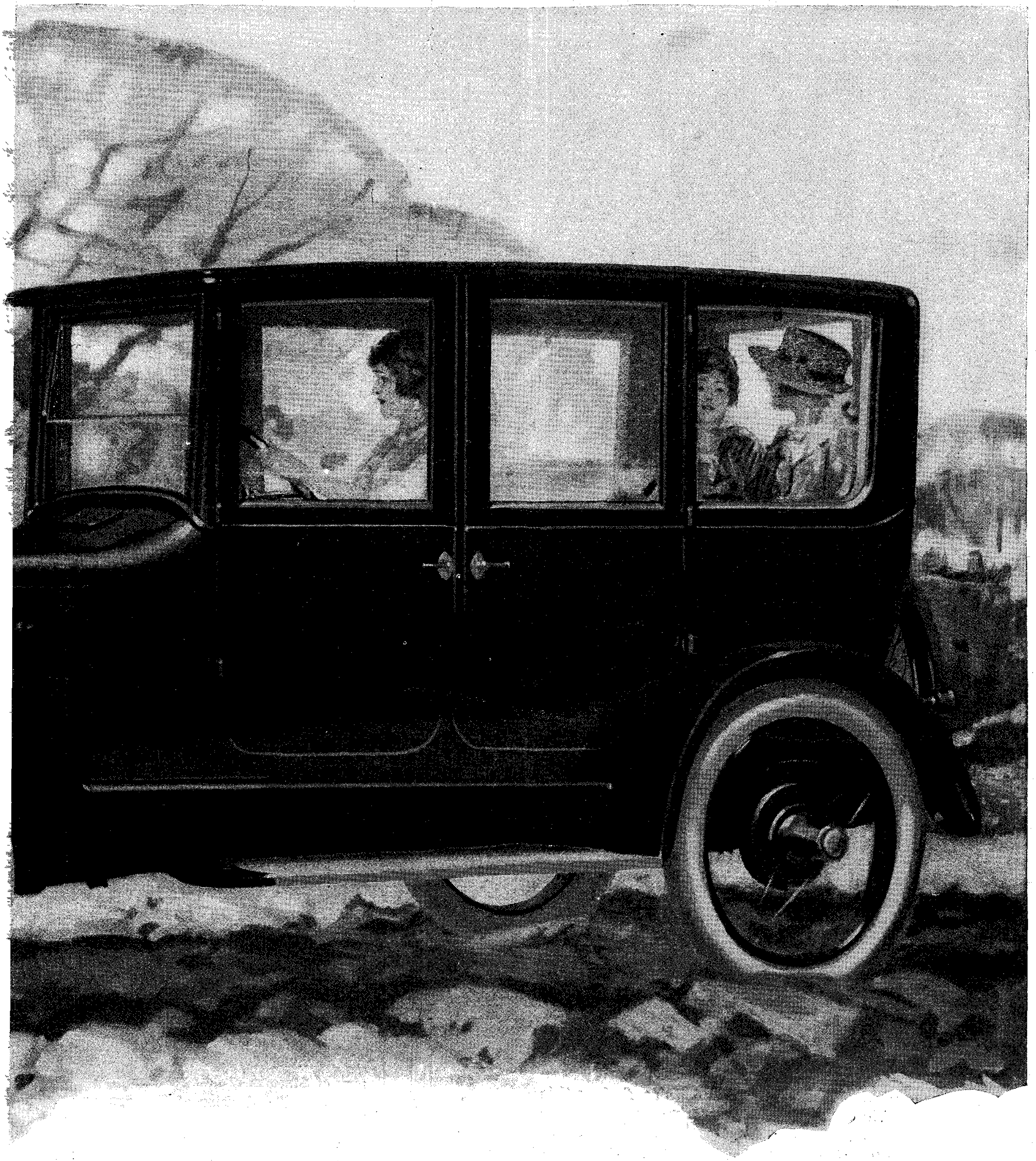


Bump-less Riding

JUST as the old-fashioned sedan chair, supported at each end, held the passenger free from the jar of road bumps, so the new *Triplex* Springs of the Overland 4 Sedan permit passengers to ride over the ruts, cobbles and bumps with smooth-road comfort.

These radical springs are attached diagonally at both ends of a 130-inch Springbase, giving Overland 4 the steadiness and road holding ability of large cars of long wheelbase. Yet it has the lightweight, ease of control, and low fuel and tire expense of 100-inch wheelbase.

WILLYS-OVI
Sedans, C
WILLYS-OVE
JOHN N. WILL



New *Triplex* Springs

The Overland 4 Four-Door Sedan is a car of the highest character in every detail of its complete equipment, which includes Auto-Lite starting and lighting.

As men take pride in its sturdy performance, so women delight in its ease of control and its many niceties, such as dome light, silk curtains, adjustable sliding windows and velour upholstery.

Overland 4 Sedan is a car which combines to a remarkable degree, refinement of style and gratifying economy of operation.

., *Toledo, Ohio*
d Roadsters
NTO, CANADA
ION, NEW YORK

Ivory Garter
REGISTERED
U.S. & FOREIGN
No metal
No pads
Won't
Bind

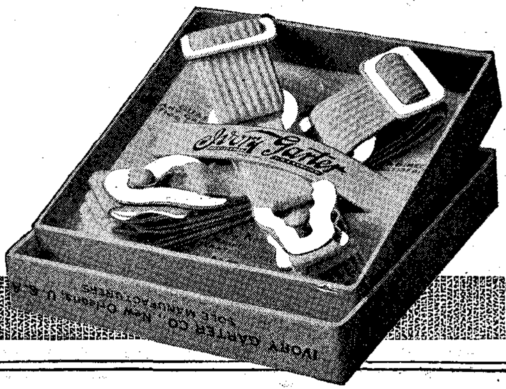
KEEP your signals straight when you're paying for garters. "I want a pair of Ivory Garters" is the winning combination that brings you big returns in grateful leg comfort and personal peace of mind.

Investigate the reasons and you will find that Ivory Garters have neither metal nor pads. This accounts for their exceptional coolness, lightness and ease. This is why they set so smooth, and never hitch, nor press nor bind.

It's natural to forget you're wearing Ivory Garters, so trimly and so truly do they support your socks. This out-of-mind brings peace of mind in all your daily round 'tween work and home.

It means a lot to your legs to follow this little steer. When you're face to face with your dealer say, "Ivory Garters" and his action will match your words.

IVORY GARTER CO., New Orleans, U. S. A.



LESSONS IN CITIZENSHIP
Continued

campaign to rescue the foreign legations which were besieged in Peking."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE COURTS—Mr. Taft proceeds to point out that the Supreme Court recognizes the power of the President to decide the question of our foreign relations, "which it calls political," and holds itself bound by the President's action, and he relates that:

"Early in our history the question arose whether the Falkland Islands belonged to Buenos Aires, so that Buenos Aires might pass a law punishing the killing of seals in those islands. Our State Department, in correspondence with the Government of Buenos Aires, had refused to recognize its lawful jurisdiction there. In a maritime-insurance case, the issue was whether a vessel lost through seizure by the authorities of Buenos Aires for violation of its sealing laws was a loss within a marine-insurance policy, or was excepted because the master had violated the statutes of a lawful government. The Supreme Court held that it would follow the decision of the President as the political department having the authority to decide such an issue. The Court reached a similar conclusion in another seal case where we were on the other side. Mr. Blaine, as Secretary of State for Mr. Harrison, had claimed in a correspondence with Lord Salisbury that through the grant of Alaska and the adjoining waters we were given jurisdiction over the open Bering Sea to arrest Canadian sealers engaged in pelagic sealing contrary to the laws of the United States. Mr. Blaine's claim was that Russia had asserted territorial jurisdiction over these waters, and that this jurisdiction had been acquiesced in by the world. The Supreme Court intimated in its opinion that this was a political question, and that it would not undertake to discuss the merits of Mr. Blaine's contentions, because it was bound to follow and respect the attitude of the President and Secretary of State in deciding such a question. Of course, the decision of Congress or the treaty-making power upon such an issue would be binding upon the Courts, but in the absence of the decision of either the action of the President is conclusive with the Courts."

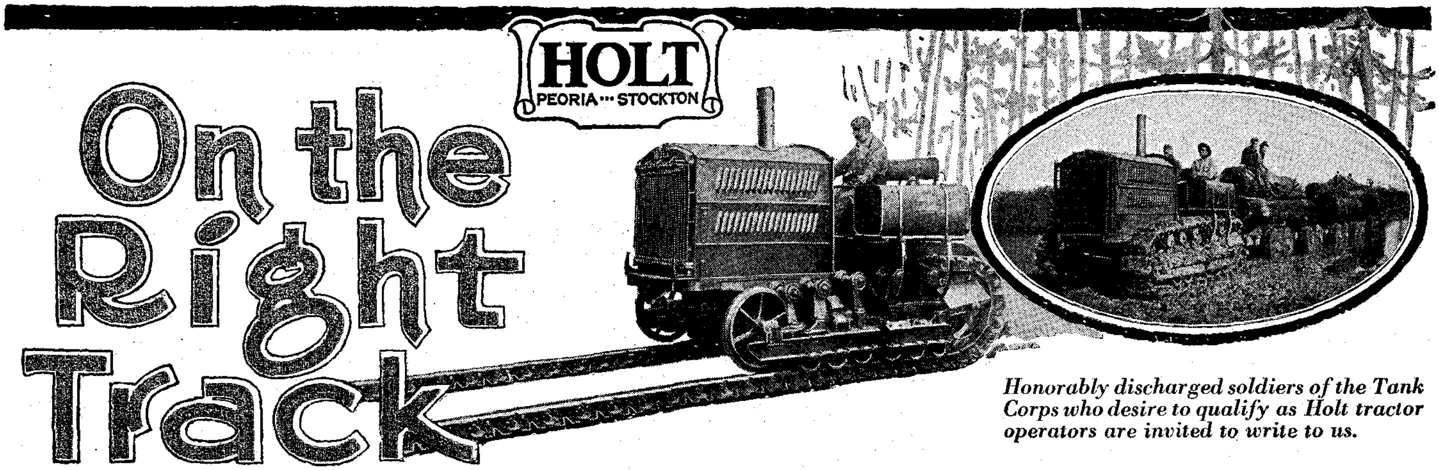
Man Wanted — Single. — Washington, To-day (By Staff Correspondent)—Representative David O'Connell, of Brooklyn, recently sent a letter to his constituents saying he would be glad to furnish them with garden seeds or anything else within his power to grant.

He received various replies, but the most remarkable of the lot concluded as follows:

"Don't forget that I am a widow, and if there are any single men now on your list, don't forget me."—*The New York Evening Sun.*

HOLT
PEORIA ··· STOCKTON

On the Right Track



Honorably discharged soldiers of the Tank Corps who desire to qualify as Holt tractor operators are invited to write to us.

THE "HOLT-TREATED" track is typical of the lasting quality and *endurance* built into every part of the "Caterpillar" Tractor.

All sources of supply were thoroughly investigated to find the toughest, strongest, most homogeneous steel castings that could be had, for Holt track shoes.

Even these superior castings are all "Holt-Treated" in electrically controlled furnaces—subjected to closely regulated cycles of heating and cooling—purged by fire, *until their strength and toughness is increased 77% and their hardness and wear resistance 40% over the original high-grade material.*

Every shoe of every Holt track is subjected to precise tests to assure the maintenance of these high standards. Every batch of steel castings is given a searching chemical analysis. From every lot of finished track shoes, samples are microphotographed to reveal the inner grain of the metal. And from every lot of finished shoes a number are tested to destruction under the impact of a giant hammer.

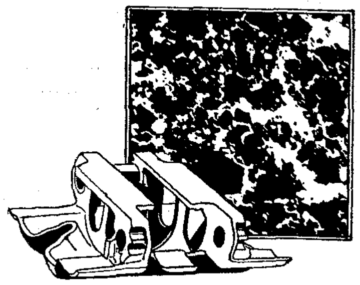
TRACKS with endurance and shock resisting qualities of the highest degree—with strength and hardness far exceeding Manganese Steel, without its elongation—are thus obtained by "Holt-Treatment" and maintained by Holt's exacting physical and chemical inspections.

The same science, skill and research that give the tracks of the "Caterpillar" Tractor the same long life of the motor and transmission, are applied to the making of every part of the Holt product.

This is one of the reasons why the Performance of the "Caterpillar" Tractor is unequalled in agriculture, in the oil fields, in logging, mining, road-construction and for overland transportation.

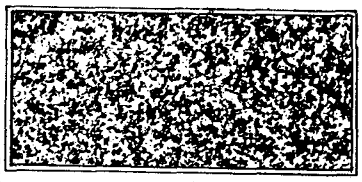
It is one of the reasons why Uncle Sam officially and exclusively adopted the Holt Tractor for military use.

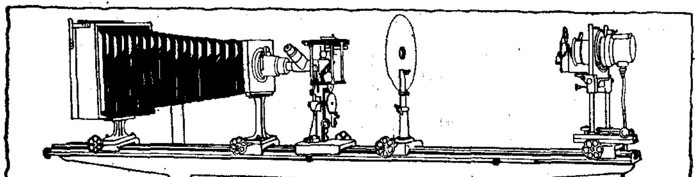
It is one of the many reasons why the man who buys a "Caterpillar" Tractor makes an exceedingly profitable investment.



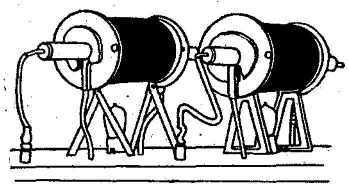
1 The Holt track shoe, as it comes from the steel foundry has a grain (greatly magnified) like this:

2 After being "Holt-Treated" the grain is refined, the metal is toughened and strengthened and its structure is like this:



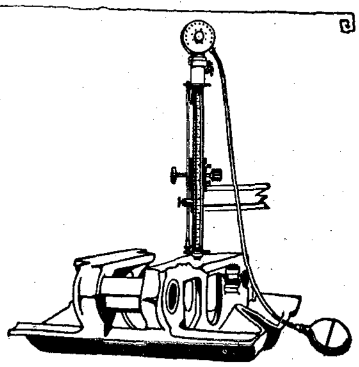


5 Microphotographs, like the above are made of every batch of shoes, with this apparatus, insuring absolute uniformity and dependability.



3 The carbon content of the steel is determined by means of electric combustion furnaces.

4 The hardness of *every* Holt track shoe is tested by a delicate and extremely accurate instrument.



THE HOLT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

Peoria, Ill. and Stockton Calif.
New York, N.Y. Spokane, Wash, London, Eng.

CATERPILLAR
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

QUAKER STATE
MEDIUM
The Certified Oil

FOR AUTOMOBILES, TRUCKS
AND MOTORCYCLES

Your Confidence in the Engine

Any engine will command your confidence if it is lubricated with Quaker State Medium.

The motorist who owns an expensive car and lubricates it with Quaker State Medium can make full use of his motor with the certainty that repairs and depreciation are reduced to the minimum.

Likewise the owner who uses Quaker State Medium in a low priced car need no longer fear engine trouble at critical moments, but can depend as much upon his inexpensive motor as if it were several times as costly.

Only the best oil can do an honest job for any quality or type of motor. But a low priced engine needs Quaker State Medium even more than a costly motor if it is to last its full life and maintain its full power.

Quaker State Medium is made to protect a gasoline engine from damaging wear in all emergencies—such as hard driving, heavy roads, overheating, faulty adjustments, etc.

Therefore it is the safe lubricant for all motors, and the most economical in the long run.

It is the only oil which is *certified* by an independent chemist to be absolutely pure and of uniformly high quality. The Franklin Automobile Company also test it regularly and are giving it their foremost endorsement now for the sixth consecutive year.

Send for interesting and authoritative 20-page booklet.

PHINNY BROTHERS COMPANY
Oil City, Pa.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

IBSEN AND CHAIN-STORES IN UP-TO-DATE ICELAND

CONTRARY to popular conception, polar-bear hunting is not the principal industry in Iceland, nor is the flesh of that famed circus animal the chief article of diet of the Icelandic people. Furthermore, the people do not live in snow huts, dress entirely in furs, or go into hibernation after the first fall of snow. The schoolbooks we used to study two or three wars ago were entirely and absolutely wrong. Iceland is something more than an iceberg factory. True, there are no street-cars and railroads in the island, but they are not needed. The people read *The Polar Bulletin* and *The Evening Glow* by the light of the aurora borealis; they have automobiles, motion-picture shows, and the legitimate drama, and enjoy Ibsen and Björnson; Jan and his sister go to public school and high school, and later, if he wishes, the boy may attend an agricultural college, or study medicine. In the winter, it is true, the Icelanders have to sweep the snow from the front doorstep every morning and chop holes in the ice in order to swim or fish, but in the summer the weather is bland and warm, the grass grows green, and flowers spring up along the wayside. It is a habitable little spot, and some of these days, after the Peace Treaty is signed and Bolshevism is in its grave, Americans will awaken to the fact that this little island in the top of the Atlantic is well worth visiting as a summer resort and that it offers scenery which can well vie with some of our own. But, unlike Cuba, our neighboring "Pearl of the Antilles," Iceland is limited in the line of refreshments. Prohibition here is effective. Some recent information about the island comes from Mrs. J. Jonasson, who, while she was in New York City purchasing supplies for her chain of stores, was encountered and interviewed by a reporter for *The Evening Post* (New York). Mrs. Jonasson informed the *Post* man that Reykjavik, capital of Iceland, is not a far jump behind New York and Paris in the matter of style, tho, of course, clothing material is rather more heavy than one ordinarily sees in better known capitals. Mrs. Jonasson is part owner of four stores, two in Reykjavik, and one each in the cities of Hafnarfjord and Isafjord. Among the things she came to buy were dry-goods, notions, crockery, confections, and soap. Her interviewer writes:

> When first approached, Mrs. Jonasson refused to be interviewed, but it was not long after the subject had been turned to her native land that she was discussing Iceland. Then only was it possible to edge in a question or two about herself.
>
> "There is nothing to operating my stores," said Mrs. Jonasson. "I am not a pioneer as a woman in trade in Iceland. Other women there have carried on their own business as long as twenty-five years ago, while I have had my shops only about fourteen years. And then I have my partner, Miss Halldorsson. She manages our stores most capably while I must be away buying. Really our success is due to her ability as a manager."
>
> Miss Halldorsson and Mrs. Jonasson are not partners solely in business. It appears they are each adopting a boy, one of whom is nine and the other ten years old, which only goes to show that the fashion for those who can afford to rear children to adopt them is equally as popular in Iceland as in the United States.
>
> For sixteen years Miss Jonasson says, she lived in Canada before returning to Iceland fourteen years ago to enter the field of trade there. This fact may be accountable for the "very American methods" she says she uses in her business.
>
> "Yes, I have telephones and cash registers in all the stores," she said, "and all other modern conveniences for that matter."
>
> New York, Broadway, Fifth Avenue—they do not seem to thrill in the least. "They're all the same, always," in her opinion. And as for the theaters. . . . "We have our own theaters in Iceland," she declares, "where Icelandic performers give the plays of Ibsen and Björnson."
>
> "In Iceland," she continued, "there are no railways and no street-cars, but there are lots of automobiles, and where they can not go the people ride horseback."
>
> Mrs. Jonasson said she first came to America to "shop" for her stores in 1916. Since then she has been back three times and has purchased everything sold over her counters from manufacturers in this country. The Icelanders like American-made goods, Mrs. Jonasson said, adding that she believes trade between America and the northern island should be even greater in the future than in the past. Mrs. Jonasson is a lover of sports. Her conversation took a turn in this direction when she vouchsafed the information that swimming is one of the principal sports in Iceland.
>
> Swimming! Bbbrrrrrrr! Imagine it!
>
> No. They do not have to push the ice cakes out of the way or cut holes through which to dive; they have hot springs—some very near to Reykjavik—Mrs. Jonasson said, where swimming is excellent.
>
> Then, too, horseback-riding, in addition to being one of the chief means of travel in the country, is also one of the main pleasures, beautiful scenery adding to the enjoyment of an afternoon's jog. In rain or sunshine, according to the visiting woman merchant, the people of Iceland ride for exercise. There are motion-picture theaters, too. There are—no, there are not any saloons, for Iceland is as dry as the United States—perhaps drier, for prohibition is effectively in effect in Iceland. She is enthusiastic about the country that is her home, the frozen island where they read the newspapers by the light of the aurora borealis.
>
> "We have not only good grade schools and high schools," she said, in conclusion, "but an agricultural college and medical school in Reykjavik. Educational facilities are excellent. The climate? Mild—mild in summer and actually there is only a month of heavy snow in the winter.
>
> "Business? Oh, business in Iceland is fine!"

The "American" is the result of years of concentrated study

GREATER concentration of study gradually eliminated the less efficient pulley-types and resulted in deliberate concentration on the one type of belt pulley found most perfect—the American Steel Split Pulley.

This earnest study began further back than the pulley itself. It was applied first to the power-transmission problems of the manufacturer—both from a theoretical and practical engineering standpoint. Out of this grew the "American" Pulley as the one most practical means of meeting the manufacturer's demands and needs.

Its most conspicuous achievement is the saving of power—the stopping of power loss—the exploitation of every possible ounce of generated power. Combined with it are many superiorities of design and construction which quickly earned first place for the "American" Pulley. And in the continuance of that study, so fruitful in the past, lies the safe guarantee to you that "American" Pulleys will continue to hold their leadership.

Let your engineers work together with ours toward the one best solution of your specific problems of power transmission. In the meantime write for our 37-page book on *Getting Maximum Pulley Efficiency*—without cost to you or obligation.

AMERICAN
STEEL SPLIT
PULLEYS

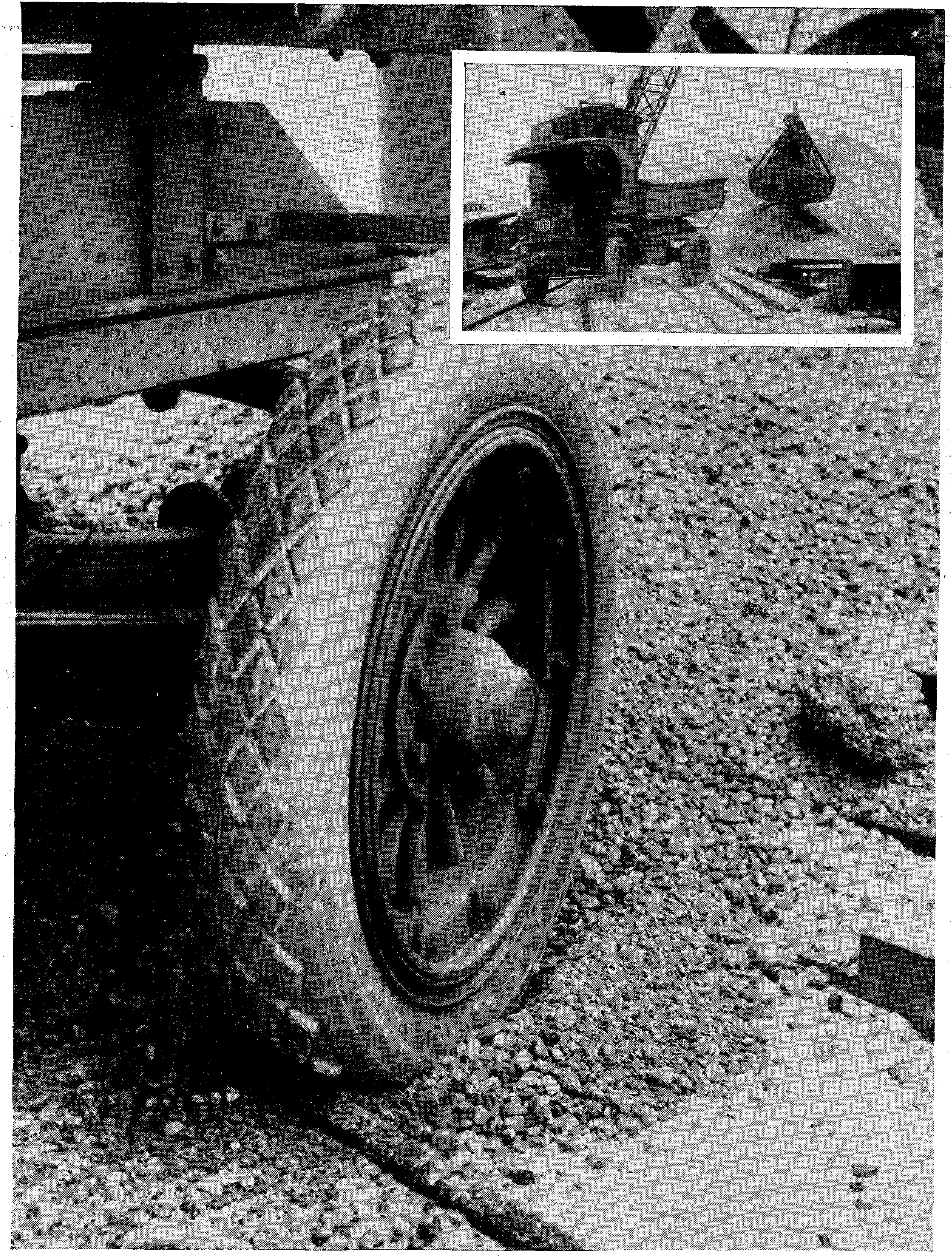
More than five million *"American" Pulleys* now save power in efficient shops here and abroad. The steel split pulley is light yet durable—and quickly installed.

See Donnelley's Red Book for name and address of nearest Agent

The American Pulley Company
Philadelphia, Pa.

The AMERICAN PULLEY

"A wheel with a broad rim transmitting power from or imparting power to machinery, or changing the direction of motion by means of a flat belt."



Un-retouched photograph showing conditions encountered by Goodyear Cord Tires in excavation and foundation work for the Federal Reserve Bank at Richmond, Virginia; George, Hankins & George, Contractors

Copyright 1920, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co

GOODYEAR

For Savage Toil or Easy Hauls —The Big Pneumatics

"The truck on Goodyear Cord Tires makes more trips, hauls more yardage out of excavation than any solid-tired unit, although limited by a hand dump body—uses less gasoline—depreciates much more slowly than solid-tired trucks one-half its age—and despite rocks, cinders, scrap iron, splinters, nails and hoops, the Goodyear Cord Tires are outlasting solid tires in this work."—J. F. Powers, Motor Truck Foreman, George, Hankins & George, Excavating Contractors, Richmond, Va.

WITH the multiplying evidence of the prowess of Goodyear Cord Tires on trucks comes testimony, such as that given here, describing how pneumatic performance reduces truck toil otherwise extremely severe on solid tires.

Just as light delivery systems are improved with the competent Goodyear Cord Tires, so is the ordeal of many a heavy, grinding haul mastered with their grip, cushioning and mobility.

In urgent industrial transportation this supple cord tire thus is duplicating the profound effect of pneumatics on the earliest passenger cars; it is increasing motor truck utility while protecting driver, mechanism, load and road.

The whole operating efficiency of the perfected pneumatic truck tire has its body and life in the tenacious Goodyear Cord construction developed out of long pioneering work and that extensive care which protects our good name.

The hauling history written on American highways by Goodyear freighting fleets and passenger busses, shod with Goodyear Cord Tires, now is reduced to a simple cost analysis charting the way for other truck users.

This data, plus that supplied by leading transportation managers comparing pneumatic and solid truck tires, can be obtained by writing to The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

SAVE DRIVERS-LOADS-TRUCKS-ROADS
Haul on Pneumatics

CORD TIRES

This
Wonderful Range
With Two Ovens

Glenwood
Glenwood

Bakes Bread, Pies, Biscuits
Broils, Roasts, and Cooks
Nine Different Vegetables
All At One Time.

Although it is less than four feet long it can do every kind of cooking for any ordinary family by gas in warm weather, or by coal or wood when the kitchen needs heating.

The Coal section and the Gas section are just as separate as though you had two ranges in your kitchen.

Gold Medal
Glenwood

Note the two gas ovens above—one for baking, glass paneled and one for broiling, with white enamel door.

The large oven below has the Indicator and is heated by coal or wood.

See the cooking surface when you want to rush things—five burners for gas and four covers for coal.

When in a hurry both coal and gas ovens can be operated at the same time, using one for baking bread or roasting meats and the other for pastry baking—It

"Makes Cooking Easy"

Write for handsome free booklet 178 that tells all about it.

Weir Stove Co., Taunton, Mass.
Makers of the Celebrated Glenwood Coal, Wood and Gas Ranges, Heating Stoves and Furnaces.

The drink of the hour for men and women of the day—up to the minute in every particular

Checona

Rich in the Appetizing Bitter of Hops

Evans Beverage

A Substantial Delicious Satisfying Mealtime Drink

FORMERLY KNOWN AS CHECONA EVANS ALE

A happy snappy substantial satisfying beverage—another one of the good things of EVANS'
Keep a case at home for hospitality and enjoyment
C. H. EVANS & SONS Estab. 1786 HUDSON, N. Y.

THE CHEMIST AND THE CANDY-MAN

DOES the chemist help the candy-maker? "Yes," replies J. P. Booker, manager of the service department of the Nulomoline Company, writing in *The Western Confectioner* (San Francisco). Mr. Booker, who is a practical candy-maker, reports that he has worked with chemists for years, and has derived much aid from their advice in making all kinds of sweets. Some of his experiences may interest not only the makers, but also the consumers of candy, who appear to be increasing in number of late. Mr. Booker recalls a number of instances that serve to show the possibilities of applied chemistry and the help that the chemist can give to the candy-maker in working out his problems. He writes:

"The first time I ever worked with a chemist was about fifteen years ago. He was seeking the real reason for the bursting of chocolate-coated cream centers. After having made hundreds of tests he was able to show the cause and suggested a satisfactory remedy. I would like to give you the details of this set of experiments, but they are too lengthy to include.

"It is not only in obscure troubles that chemists can help. Their trained minds can devise methods of testing goods that are much faster, if not better, than the old method of 'putting away a sample and seeing how it will keep.' For instance, a hard-goods foreman worked out a new formula that he was sure would make better goods and the chemist placed a sample made by both new and old formulas in a humidifier and subjected them to sufficient humidity to dissolve them slowly. It was found that the goods made by the old formula took longer to dissolve, indicating that the older method was better, it being evident that the piece that had the greater power of resistance to the moisture in the humidifier would have like power to resist the action of the humidity in the atmosphere.

"I was called in to help a candy-maker work out a new Turkish paste and found that the starch he was using would not produce the desired body. I had a friend in the city who was a chemist, and as he was in charge of a factory that made use of starch in the manufacture of their products, I consulted him. He advised the use of a thinner boiling starch and gave us a working sample. The first batch we made proved his judgment correct, and we had no further difficulty. This chemist knew nothing about the making of Turkish paste, so his judgment was based on his knowledge of the chemical properties of starch.

"There are many ways in which the chemist is an indirect help to the candy-maker. For example, the taking of moisture from milk is a long step forward. The so-called 'mechanical cow,' through a process of emulsification, makes it possible to put the moisture back into dry milk and give a finished product that closely resembles fresh milk or cream in its working in candy.

"Candy-makers are more familiar with the different processes for cooking hard goods under a vacuum. The chief reason for using this method is because of the fact that sugar carmelizes rapidly after it reaches 270 or 280° Fahrenheit, and this caramel is a strong 'doctor' or grain-killer. The vacuum makes it possible to secure a given degree of hardness at a lower cook, thereby eliminating a large portion of the caramel, and producing drier goods. In this case the equipment for cooking has been changed so as to overcome an undesirable chemical reaction."

"The principal ingredient entering into the manufacture of candy is sugar, and altho the average candy-maker, according to Mr. Booker, is satisfied to depend on his experience in judging it, chemistry can give him assistance at this fundamental point also. We read:

"The chemist tells us that there are three sugars in which the candy-maker is especially interested—sucrose, levulose, and dextrose. The first is sugar in its ordinary form and it gives to the goods dryness. Generally this is a most desirable feature, but many times we wish to make use of sugar without having the goods dry. When such is the case, and the candy-maker has the proper knowledge of sugars, he turns to levulose and dextrose, as these have full sweetening power, and yet do not dry out or form hard crystals. I believe that one of the most important things that the chemist has done for the candy-maker in recent years is to give him pure levulose and dextrose. . . . . . .

"I do not wish to create the impression that it is necessary for every candy-manufacturer to employ a chemist, as the cost in most cases would be too great. I do think that all candy firms should make use of every reliable source from which they can secure detailed information concerning the nature and working of the raw materials used by them. . . . . . .

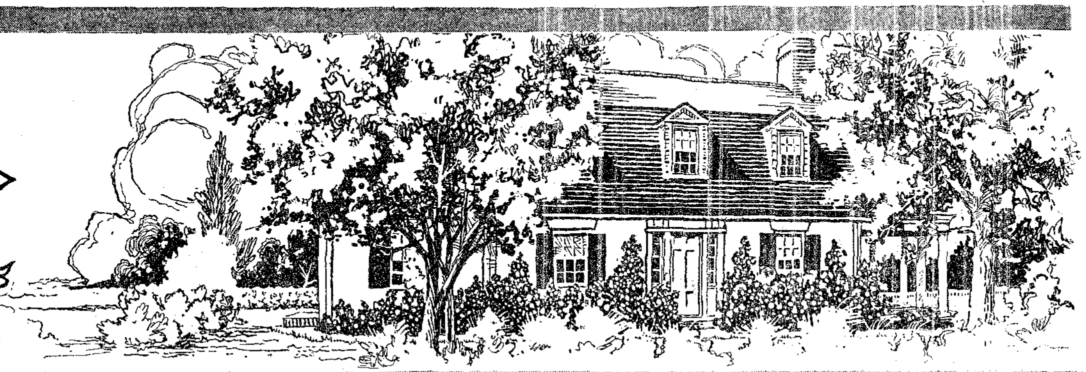
"I have at least learned that the chemist is able to remedy or avoid many of the things that have always bothered us in the manufacture of candy. While we have to depend on our own experience in many ways, the chemist, to a great extent, takes 'luck' and 'guess' out of candy-making and substitutes definite knowledge."

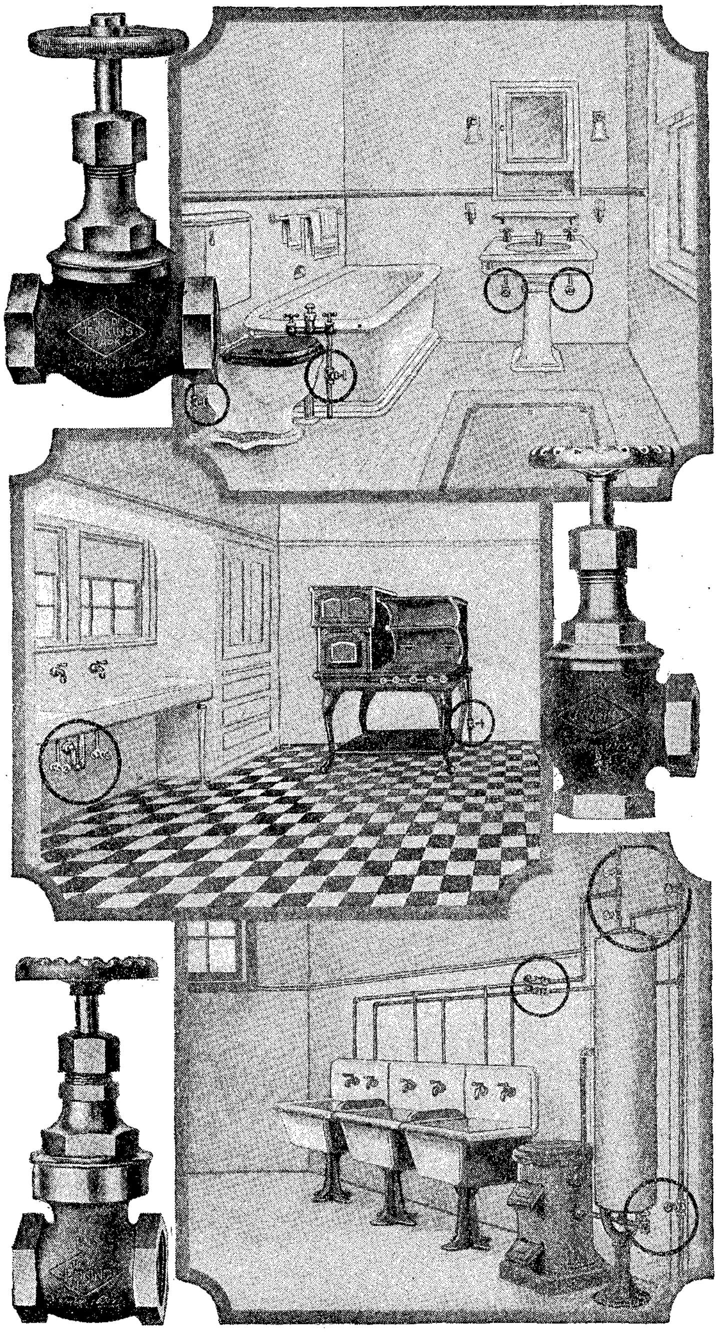
WHEN IS A LADDER SAFE?—There seems, says *The Scientific American* (New York), to be such a general lack of knowledge of the angle at which ladders should be placed to secure the maximum of safety for the men working on them that *Safety News* has prepared an interesting diagram showing the position of ladders of various lengths to insure safe use. It goes on:

"The angle of seventy-five degrees has been found, through a series of experiments, to give the greatest degree of safety, and, to secure this angle, all that is necessary is to place the foot of the ladder a distance approximating one quarter of the length of the ladder away from the vertical. This angle will prevent undue straining of the ladder, or slipping of the ladder-feet when placed too flat, and at the same time will give the feet of the workmen sufficient room when they are working near the top of the ladder. Another point that should not be forgotten in connection with

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE
JENKINS
MARK

Jenkins Bros





Jenkins Valves for plumbing service

Good plumbing in the home is important to health, comfort and contentment, but plumbing is not good and cannot continue to function properly if the valves in the system give " trouble."

Jenkins Plumbing Valves are not ordinary valves. They are heavier in construction and are made to fulfill the requirements of plumbing service by a wide margin. When shut they close tightly, and do not permit the passage of water, air or steam; when opened the passage is wide and unobstructed. They control completely whatever passes through the pipes on which they are installed. Their installation is a definite assurance of satisfaction and freedom from trouble.

Jenkins Valves are made of the best brass and may be furnished in plain finish, polished brass or nickel plated as the service of each valve may dictate.

If you would have the plumbing in your home equipped with performance proven valves of known worth, insist upon *Jenkins*, backed by over 55 years practical manufacturing experience. Your architect will gladly specify Jenkins " Diamond Marked " Valves.

Home owners and prospective home owners are invited to write for informative booklets on Jenkins Valves for Plumbing Service. If requested, Architects, Engineers, Heating and Plumbing Contractors and Building Owners will be supplied with information on Jenkins Valves for the service in which they are interested.

JENKINS BROS.
80 White Street New York
Chicago Boston Philadelphia Pittsburg San Francisco
St. Louis Washington Montreal London

Jenkins Valves

Sealpax
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
A Better Athletic Underwear
Sold in a Cleaner way

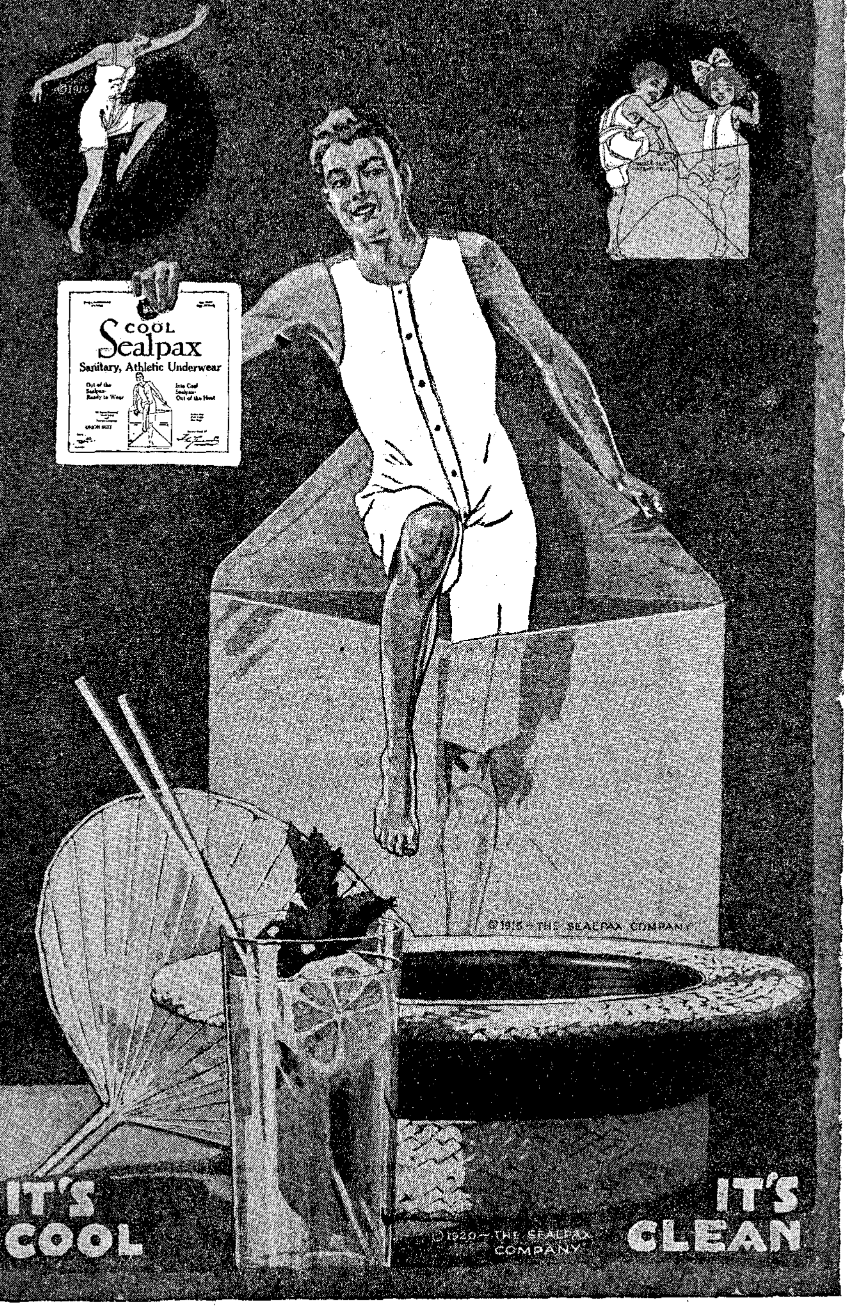
WHEN the mercury climbs to 90 in the shade the man in a suit of Sealpax feels 10 degrees cooler than his sweltering fellows. Sealpax is cut from airy fabric for the freedom of active men.

Sealpax is laundered to a snowy whiteness, and comes to you fresh and spotless in the Sanitary Sealpax Envelope. Get it today—and laugh at the thermometer! Write for "The Sealpax Family Booklet."

THE SEALPAX COMPANY, Baltimore, Md.

"Lady Sealpax"
Dainty Athletic Underwear for Every Woman Every Day

"Little Brother and Little Sister Sealpax"
Dad's Comfort for Dad's Kids


COOL
Sealpax
Sanitary, Athletic Underwear
©1918—THE SEALPAX COMPANY
IT'S COOL
IT'S CLEAN
©1920—THE SEALPAX COMPANY

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

ladders is that portable ladders should be fitted with safety feet or points, in order that a sure grip on the floor or ground may be secured."

A NEW CITY IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY?

A NEW marine terminal of such size as to be classed as a commercial or industrial city in itself has been proposed for San Francisco Bay and is described and advocated in *The Pacific Marine Review* (San Francisco) by B. F. Cresson, Jr., and C. W. Staniford, consulting engineers of that city. The terminal would be constructed in what is now shallow water at Berkeley on the east shore of the harbor, looking directly out to sea through the Golden Gate and projecting outward toward that historic passageway for two miles or more. This plan, the writers assert, will go far toward providing the additional shipping facilities now generally thought to be necessary to prepare for the growth in manufactures, industry, and commerce that is confidently expected to follow close upon opportunity. The time has now arrived, they say, when active steps must be taken toward constructing wharfage and warehouse facilities for our ever-increasing merchant marine. Most cities have restricted their activities simply to the construction of docks, without developing storage and terminal facilities. This is due sometimes to lack of foresight, but very often to the lack of physical opportunity. We read:

"San Francisco has retained its leadership on account of its commanding position on San Francisco Bay, the world fame of which, as regards size, depth, and security from storm, together with its two great feeding tributaries, the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, bids fair to retain for the city its present supremacy as the maritime metropolis of this coast.

"San Francisco may best expand its ocean-trade possibilities, and thereby increase its assets in other lines of commercial activity, if it will take advantage of the natural resources of the bay distant from the city itself, and establish terminals whereby deep-water shipping may be served with direct rail connection to the transcontinental railroads, and where warehouse and storage facilities may be provided, fortified with the addition of sufficient back land for the creation of manufacturing establishments on a large scale.

"An ideal site, combining all these factors, lies along the east bay water-front at the city of Berkeley. . . . One of the reasons which has retarded the more extensive use of machinery for handling freight direct from railroad-cars to deep-draft vessels has arisen from the unwillingness of the operator to surrender necessary space, which has been not only produced in a very costly manner on piles, but which was also greatly needed for storage. The Pacific Port Terminal is so designed that all these difficulties are overcome and the necessary room will be created in the most economical manner by hydraulic dredging

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

through pump and fill. In this way land is produced, fulfilling the ordinary function of the deck floor in a covered pier, and, instead of being costly in construction and expensive in maintenance, is a solid surface, leveled, ready for the reception of tracks and for inexpensive foundations for buildings. . . . . .

"The lack of sufficient warehousing facilities and adequate industrial or factory assets, together with the lack of the proper use of the best handling machinery, has been caused by the fact that American seaports have been built up piecemeal, each expanding with the growth of the city and, in almost all cases, in very restricted areas; hence most of them present simply pier systems, with barely room for the reception of the actual freight between steamers and scarcely enough room for the ships to operate in the slips. . . . . .

"The plan shows harbor works, warehouses, and factory developments worked out in an ideal way. This will require many years for its consummation, but the plan is arranged so that a beginning may be made along the water-front immediately and future construction work follow gradually along exact lines. . . . . .

"It is on account of the necessity for large filled-in areas for development that the plan has been adopted in the way it has—namely, the creation of the long wharfage faces of upward of two miles on each side of the first unit with a distance of three thousand feet between them, flanked by three thousand feet of waterway on each side of the wharfage face. Primarily, these wide channels are necessary for the creation of the fill, but they will become of immense advantage in the future should the need for wharf space become very acute; then these wide waterways may be utilized in the building of piers."

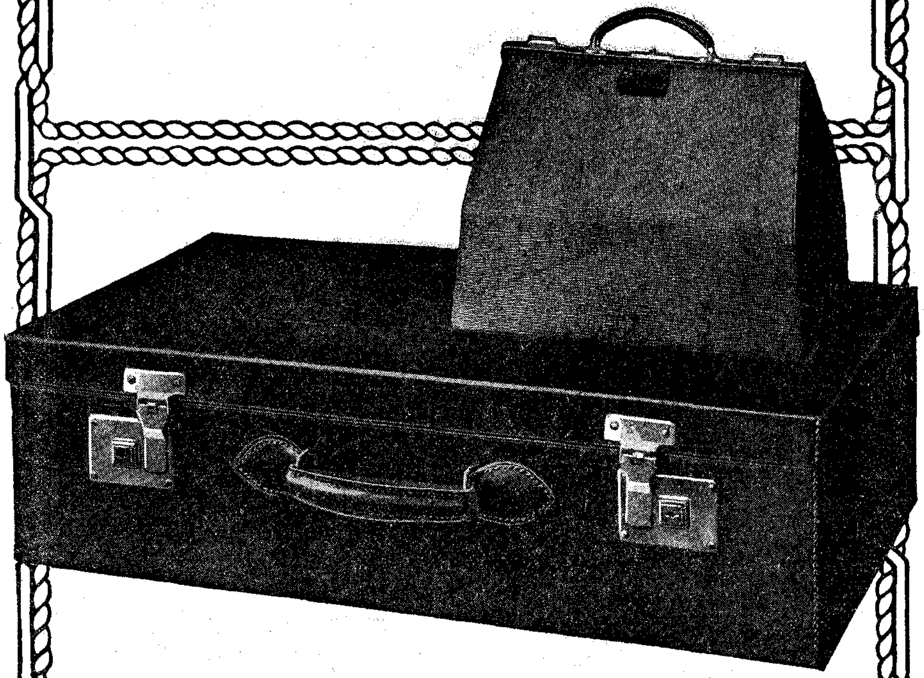
Every encouragement in the way of rail facilities and direct unloading devices should be provided, the writers go on to say, to encourage the direct handling of commodities between rails and ships. For the interior movements, two types of machinery should be used: First, load-carrying storage-battery trucks for the shorter movements; and second, storage-battery tractors and trailers for the longer movements. Conveyors and tiering machinery should also be provided. Each warehouse, each factory, and each of the public-service buildings has a direct rail approach. At an exterior portion of the quay, ferry facilities are provided for railroad-car floats as well as for passenger and vehicular service. They go on:

"On the southerly side of the outshore end is indicated a coaling station, either for bunkering ships or for loading cargo coal, and in this location storage will be provided for oil which may be led through pipes along both faces of the quay, so that ships may be supplied with oil while they are loading other commodities.

"Grain-elevators are shown on the north and south quays with certain separate yards for the direct loading of grain into vessels, and from these grain-elevators conveyors may be planned to run along the face of the pier sheds above the roof where desirable, so that ships may be loaded with grain at

Belber

TRAVELING GOODS



Why Cheap Luggage is a Waste of Money

TO many people a leather bag is simply a leather bag. They can see the leather. They take for granted that it is good leather. And there their knowledge and interest stops.

It isn't to be expected that the average purchaser will know the *facts* about leather.

There are many ways of *cheapening* a bag without the purchaser being any the wiser—until he takes it out on a trip!

Even the dealer himself cannot always detect the cheapening processes. That is why he puts his faith in a reliable manufacturer—like the Belber Company.

The Belber name is an absolute guarantee of sound value—today as for thirty years the *dominant* name in the luggage business.

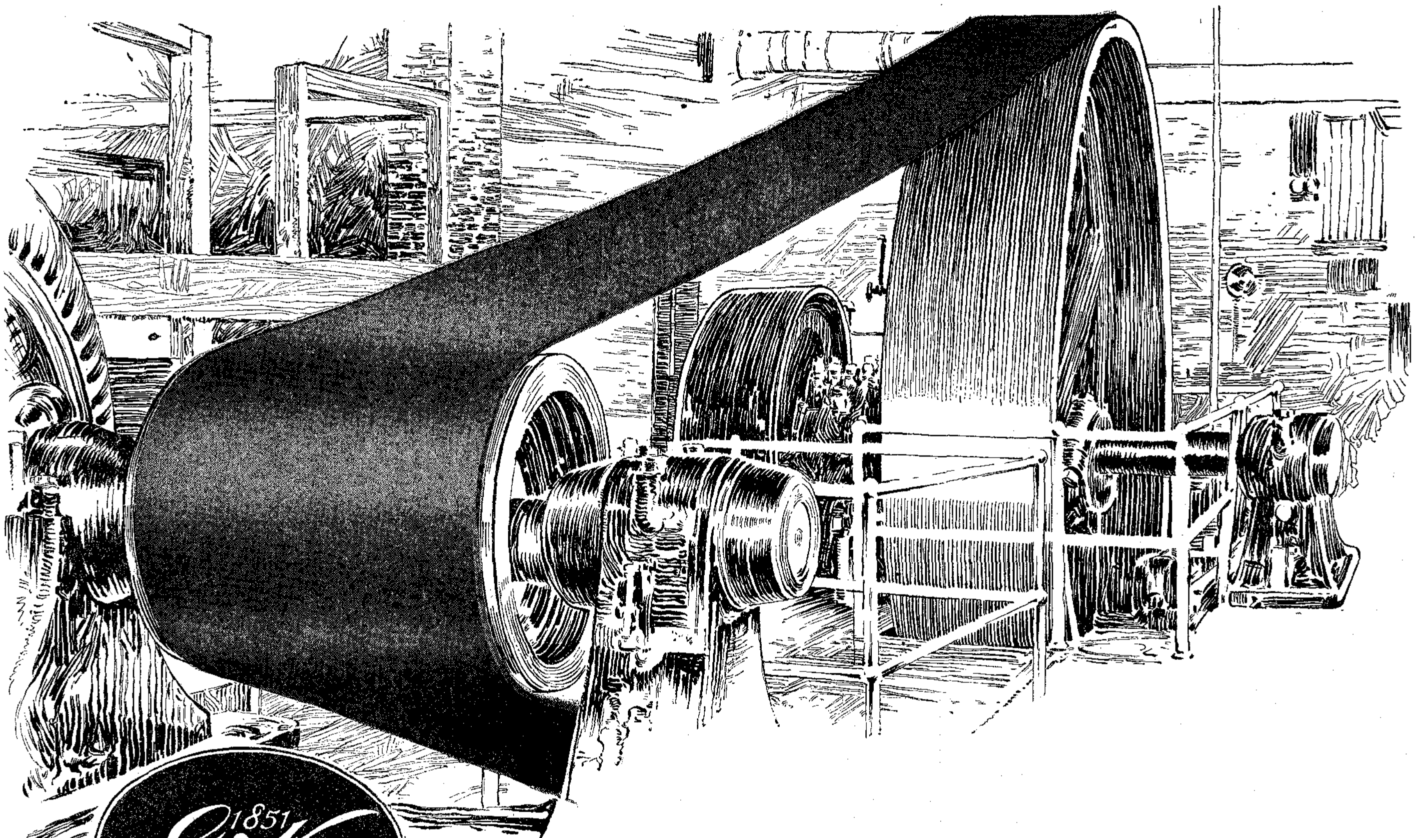
If your present need is a Wardrobe Trunk, a Bag, a Kit Bag, an Overnight Bag, or a Suit-case—remember that name *Belber.*

When the dealer shows you luggage with this name on it—you can be sure that he puts responsibility to his customers *first*—that the article is *exactly* as represented—and full value for your money.

For details of the fine luggage shown above, write for Booklet H.
If a Wardrobe Trunk interests you, ask for Booklet G.

THE BELBER TRUNK & BAG COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Sales Offices and Factories: New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Woodbury, N. J., Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, Oshkosh, Wis., San Francisco.



1851 G&K
TRADE MARK
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A 30" Neptune Brand Double Leather Belt which has already been in service 10 years in The Thomasville Electric Light Plant, Thomasville, Ga. Neptune is the Pioneer Waterproof Leather Belting. It is made in all plies and widths from strictly first quality center stock oak tanned leather. It is guaranteed to be absolutely impervious to water, and for this reason is recommended for use wherever belting is exposed to dampness or unfavorable climatic conditions.

"It's as wrong to slop over as to leak"

THAT was the criticism a famous mathematician used to make of careless work in his class-room. It applies to losses in power transmission through "overbelting."

Unless your belting is working under specifications laid down by engineering practice, it is probably spilling or leaking a part of its power load.

One hundred per cent results can be obtained only through using *the one* right quality and size of belt on each specific drive. The one right belt can be selected only by working out the engineering problem surrounding each drive and harnessing the drive with the belt built to meet that particular transmission demand. Guesswork in handling your power transmission is a costly variable.

In order that belting users might enjoy full results from their investment, the Graton & Knight Standardized Series of Leather Belting was built up. It is standardized in its manufacture and in its application. It will supply the right belt to meet every power transmission need.

Graton & Knight Leather Belting quality rests on a sixty-year record in supplying thousands of the best-belted plants in America. Graton & Knight expert service aims to make efficient application of belting to power transmission needs.

Write for our book, "Standardized Leather Belting"

THE GRATON & KNIGHT MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.
Oak Leather Tanners, Makers of Leather Belting and Leather Products
Branches and Distributors in All Principal Cities

Graton & Knight
Standardized Series
Leather Belting
Tanned by us for belting use

ny point along the commercial quay ront.

"An area is reserved for the handling of umber which may come in by rail from the nterior and may be loaded directly out of ars into ships or may be stored temporaily and then loaded into ships. For this urpose heavy gauntry cranes are planned, erving the lumber area. . . . . . .

"The storage-buildings should be equipped the north and south sides with brackets r whip hoists which could take commodies out of the upper stories of the warehouses d lower them to platforms along which ther railroad tracks run or trucking-ways ist. Spiral chutes should be provided in e warehouses at convenient points for the wering of cargo that can be handled by is method, and within the storage-buildgs elevators should be provided with cages igned to hold two trailers."

NEWSPAPERS AND FORESTS

NEWSPAPERS are absolutely dependent upon the forest, through the edium of the paper-maker, for their extence, says a writer in *The Pulp and aper Magazine* (Ste. Anne de Bellevue, anada). He continues:

"It is not surprizing, therefore, that the blishers are taking an active interest the source of their raw materials. Since s inception, the Canadian Commission of onservation has advocated the protection f the forests from fire, the regulation of utting, the burning of slash, the regulaion of settlers' clearing fires under the ermit system, and the requirement that ailways take adequate precautions against e occurrence and spread of fires due to ilway agencies. With the adoption of ese measures, toward which an excellent eginning has been made, the forest will ave a reasonable chance of existence. It ill eventually reproduce itself, and conue the supply of pulp-wood. Much, owever, still remains to be accomplished these directions. Immense areas of nada are suitable only for forest growth. ese should be permanently set apart, xisting young growth protected, and deded areas replanted. The crop—for the rest is a crop—while a long-time investent, would be a paying one, and would sure the continuance of the pulp-wood pply. The price of pulp-wood and its oduct, newsprint, to-day, is high, and ll very probably remain so, due to the avy demand and the higher cost of proction. The intensified cutting of the rest to meet this demand makes it necesry that every precaution be taken to otect what we have and to take meares for the reproduction or replanting of rests on our cut-over or burned-over nds to add to the supply. In the interts of self-preservation, the newspapers ould do everything possible to educate blic opinion on the necessity of taking re of forests."

European Complexities.—"Can you take me to the station in an hour?"

"If my horse doesn't die of hunger, if we don't get tangled up in barbed wire, and if civil war doesn't break out, I might be able to make it."—*Meggendorfer Blätter* (*Munich*).

What
EISEMANN
Means
to Your
Tractor
EISEMANN
EISEMANN
MAGNETO
EISEMANN
MAGNETO CORPORATION

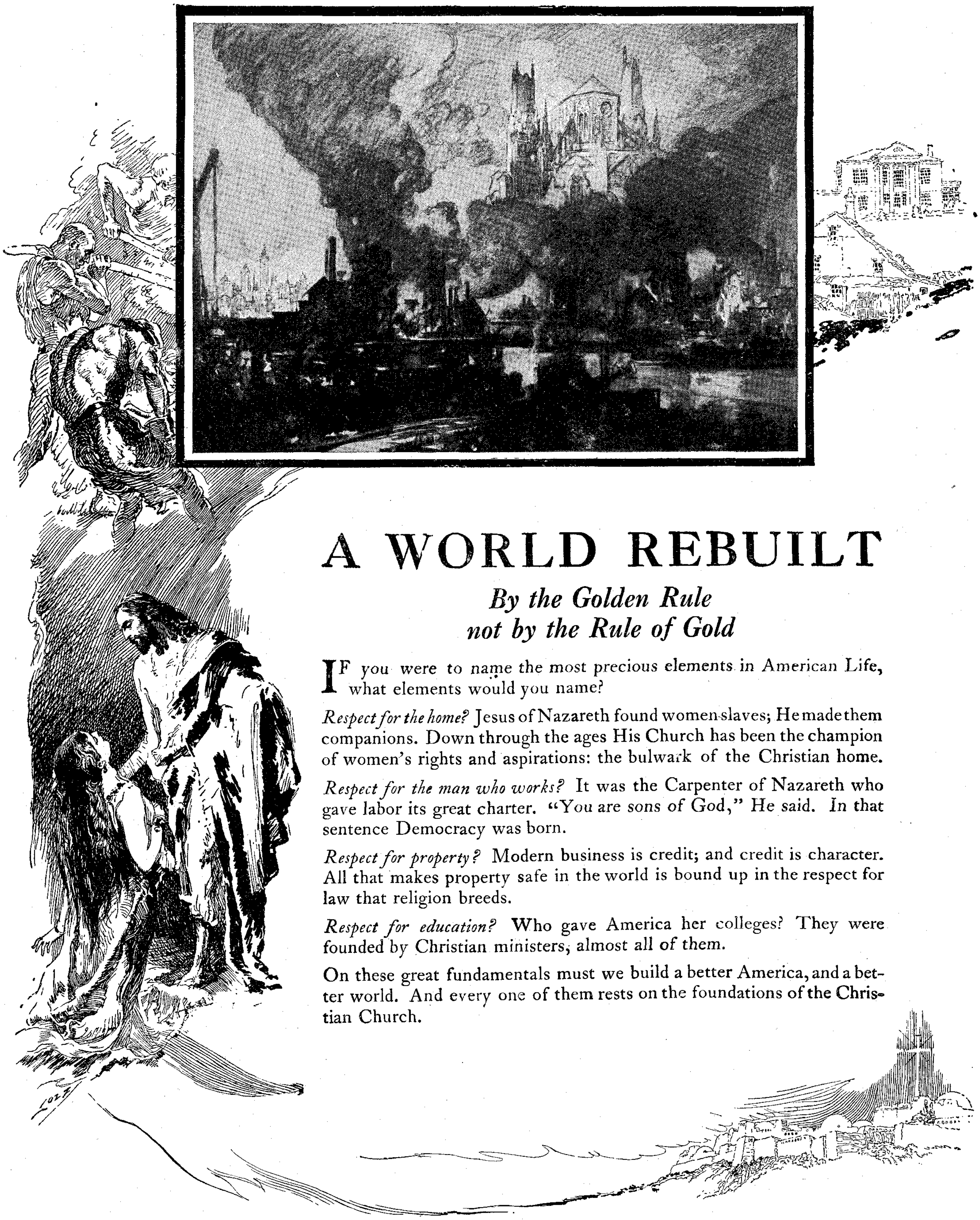
It means that you need not worry nor waste a thought about your ignition—the flaming hot spark never varies—*it's always there!*

It means sure, steady service when the heat of the engine becomes terrific in a long day's plowing. Oil, water or grime cannot reach the vital parts of the Eisemann Magneto.

The Eisemann fires low-grade fuels, even at lowest engine speeds.

167 manufacturers—132 of them builders of Trucks and Tractors—equip with the Eisemann Magneto. *The engineers know!*

Plant and General Offices: 32 Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chicago: 1469 S. Michigan Ave. Detroit: 85 Willis Ave. West
London, Eng.: Stanley J. Watson, 37 Sheen Road, Richmond



A WORLD REBUILT

By the Golden Rule
not by the Rule of Gold

IF you were to name the most precious elements in American Life, what elements would you name?

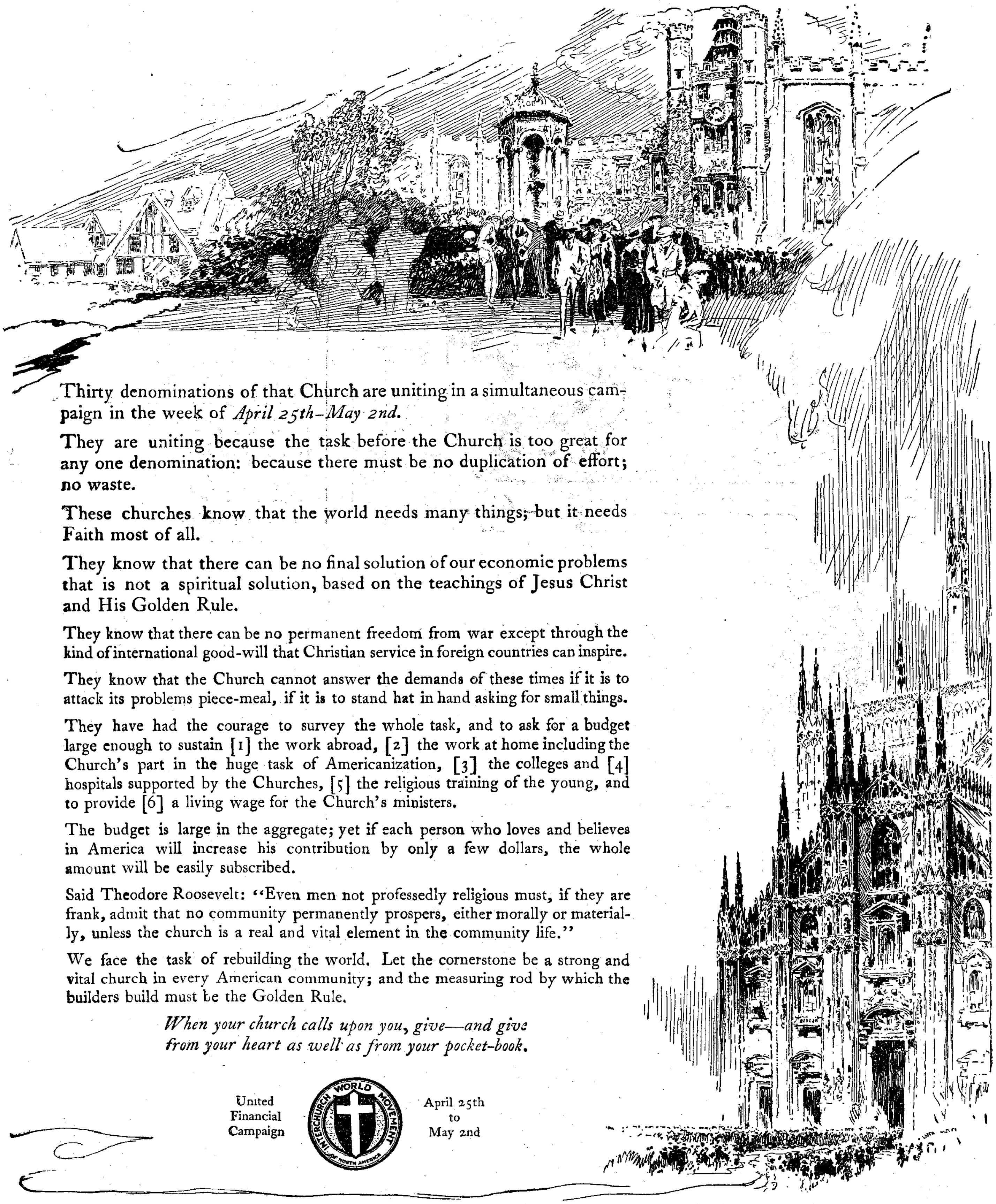
Respect for the home? Jesus of Nazareth found women slaves; He made them companions. Down through the ages His Church has been the champion of women's rights and aspirations: the bulwark of the Christian home.

Respect for the man who works? It was the Carpenter of Nazareth who gave labor its great charter. "You are sons of God," He said. In that sentence Democracy was born.

Respect for property? Modern business is credit; and credit is character. All that makes property safe in the world is bound up in the respect for law that religion breeds.

Respect for education? Who gave America her colleges? They were founded by Christian ministers, almost all of them.

On these great fundamentals must we build a better America, and a better world. And every one of them rests on the foundations of the Christian Church.



Thirty denominations of that Church are uniting in a simultaneous campaign in the week of *April 25th–May 2nd.*

They are uniting because the task before the Church is too great for any one denomination: because there must be no duplication of effort; no waste.

These churches know that the world needs many things; but it needs Faith most of all.

They know that there can be no final solution of our economic problems that is not a spiritual solution, based on the teachings of Jesus Christ and His Golden Rule.

They know that there can be no permanent freedom from war except through the kind of international good-will that Christian service in foreign countries can inspire.

They know that the Church cannot answer the demands of these times if it is to attack its problems piece-meal, if it is to stand hat in hand asking for small things.

They have had the courage to survey the whole task, and to ask for a budget large enough to sustain [1] the work abroad, [2] the work at home including the Church's part in the huge task of Americanization, [3] the colleges and [4] hospitals supported by the Churches, [5] the religious training of the young, and to provide [6] a living wage for the Church's ministers.

The budget is large in the aggregate; yet if each person who loves and believes in America will increase his contribution by only a few dollars, the whole amount will be easily subscribed.

Said Theodore Roosevelt: "Even men not professedly religious must, if they are frank, admit that no community permanently prospers, either morally or materially, unless the church is a real and vital element in the community life."

We face the task of rebuilding the world. Let the cornerstone be a strong and vital church in every American community; and the measuring rod by which the builders build must be the Golden Rule.

When your church calls upon you, give—and give from your heart as well as from your pocket-book.

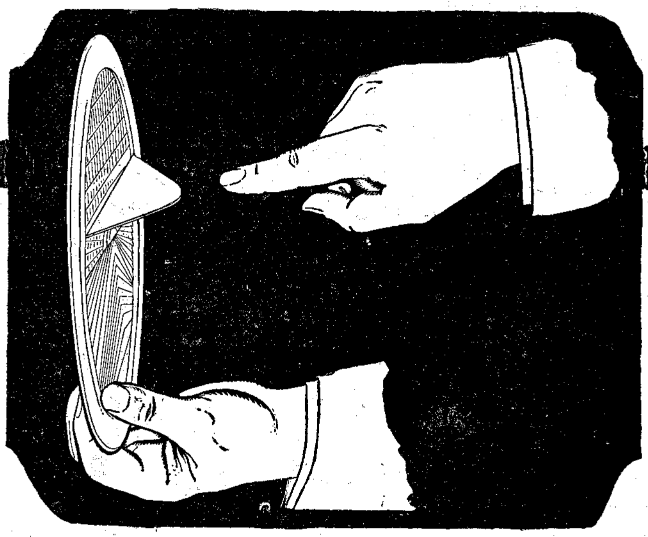
United
Financial
Campaign

April 25th
to
May 2nd

The INTERCHURCH World Movement of North America

The publication of this advertisement is made possible through the cooperation of thirty denominations.

Remember this fin when you buy your headlight lenses



Help make roads safer for night driving

YOU CAN HAVE better illumination—can see farther—with Holophane Lenses, yet know that your lights are not blinding other drivers.

The fin of frosted glass on the inner side of the Holophane Lens is a positive assurance of glareless light because it casts a shadow upward across the eyes of approaching drivers.

This is an advantage exclusive to the Holophane Lens.

In addition, the Holophane Lens combines five sets of prisms that direct all the light to the road, forward and well to the sides, with the result that you can see farther and better with the Holophane Lens than with any other.

When buying lenses be sure you get Holophane—the Lens with the Fin. Legal in all states where headlight laws have been enacted. Prices are moderate. Your dealer can supply you.

THE Holophane Lens is made by the recognized leaders of the world in scientific light-control—makers also of the unequalled Holophane System for better

1. Office lighting
2. Industrial lighting
3. School lighting
4. Store lighting
5. Window lighting
6. Street lighting
7. Car and Railroad lighting
8. Home lighting

Holophane Company, Inc., 342 Madison Ave., New York

Works: Newark, Ohio

HOLOPHANE

SYSTEM OF ILLUMINATION

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE RISE IN STERLING EXCHANGE

THE rise of sterling exchange to a figure very close to four dollars is a remarkable gain for a short period, since only about two months ago it had reached the low figure of $3.18. The New York *Journal of Commerce* calls this advance "a subject of congratulation not only to British commercial interests, but also to those of the United States and of every country, which deals extensively with Great Britain." For depreciation in exchange, it adds, "is beneficial to nobody except the professiona operators in speculative values." We rea further:

> Opinions naturally differ widely about the cause of this increase in the worth o sterling. Great Britain's export trade, a we have frequently noted, has been steadily improving from month to month. Observers who have traveled in Europe express the opinion that the power of recovery exhibited by the British Empire is fa greater than that of any other portion o the world which has suffered from war conditions. Nevertheless, this advance i exporting ability is by no means solel responsible for the improvement. Th movement of gold to the United States ha undoubtedly had an important psychological effect tending to confirm the belief tha all obligations will be punctually met a full value. Whether there have been special operations designed to stabilize or advance exchange is another question, an one as to which no definite informatio is available.
>
> The advance in sterling, if permanent should go far toward convincing the business world that the proper way to get bac to a sound basis in international trade i to improve the underlying conditions o that trade. Many schemes of greater o less ingenuity have been devised and suggested for stabilization, but none has bee attempted. None is likely to be successfu in the long run, but the real means of recovery will be found in increased production and in sound public finance.

The financial editor of the New Yor *Tribune* emphasizes the widening rift between the pound sterling and francs an lire, saying:

> While the sovereign hovered near th four-dollar level, the franc and the lira wer dashing headlong toward the lowest lev in history. Rates on London have recovered notably from the panic of earl February, but those on Antwerp, Paris, an Rome are in the midst of a new collaps The distinction that is drawn between th two groups of rates in the market-plac appears to coincide with the differer economic conditions prevailing in Grea Britain and on the Continent.

Noting that on April 5 sterling exchang actually reached $4.04¼, the Boston *Neu Bureau* takes occasion to summarize th recent course of the chief Allied exchange giving francs and lire in the number to th dollar, the usual method of computing i banking circles. This means that franc normally worth twenty cents, have dro

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

in value from about eleven cents in November to less than seven cents in April.

	Sterling	*Francs*	*Lire*
April 5	$4.04¼	14.47	20.52
April 3	3.96¾	14.59	20.55
March 31	3.90½	14.67	20.65
March 30	3.85½	14.89	20.65
March 26	3.95¼	14.27	19.83
March 17	3.71¾	13.55	18.45
March 11	3.82¼	12.82	17.12
February 28	3.40¼	14.27	18.37
February 4	3.18	14.92	19.82
January 2	3.79¼	10.78	13.25
November 1	4.17	8.82	10.75

NEED FOR STABILIZATION IN THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

AS part of the program of reconstruction and "to obviate the possibility of recurrence of conditions which threatened the industry some years ago" there is now serious consideration of plans for stabilization in the motor-car industry, we read in *The Wall Street Journal.* The writer goes on to call attention to the marvelous growth of this industry and to point out why some program looking to stabilization may be necessary in view of the possible approach of the saturation-point and of less prosperous times:

Durant was considered visionary when he predicted a production of half a million cars annually, but this figure was reached in 1914. In 1918 the country turned out over a million automobiles, while the 1919 production is estimated at well over a million and a half. Thus production has more than tripled in the last five years. It is obvious that this rate of increase, if continued, would before long result in reaching the saturation-point, if indeed it has not already been reached.

During the period of enormous expansion of the automobile industry powerful interests have more than once considered the advisability of putting the brakes on. With the exception of a comparatively short time, when a number of the weaker companies got into difficulties, the industry has not experienced a period of keen struggle to determine which of the many producers of automobiles were best fitted to survive.

It is understood that some years ago powerful interests in the automobile industry and influential banking houses were considering restriction in credit to individuals who purposed buying pleasure cars. A careful study of the situation, however, revealed the fact that this policy would be dangerous at that time. Many banks, especially those in the Middle West, were found to be loaded up with automobile loans. About 1914 the plan is said to have come up for consideration once more. The banks were in better shape so far as automobile loans were concerned, and it seemed that definite action might be undertaken. This time the war brought about conditions that made it impossible to carry the plan through. Manufacturing plants of every description could obtain all the orders they could fill. It was no time to undertake to force the weaker companies into consolidation or to eliminate them definitely from the production of automobiles.

It is felt that conditions have changed to such an extent that the plan for stabi-

ANCHOR POST

Anchor Post Fences

Only One Way Over

Exact size of No. 6 Chain Link 2-inch mesh is shown by this diamond. Heavily constructed of specially selected materials and "hot dip" galvanized to prevent rust, an Anchor Post Fence defies time and the action of the elements.

Flying is the only safe and sure way over an Anchor Post Chain Link Fence. Too high and smooth to climb, too strong to break down, this fence provides the most efficient form of day and night protection against trespassers.

For the factory it means security without shutting out light and air. For country home it means safety and privacy without obstructing the view. It is an ideal enclosure for parks and playgrounds.

IRON RAILINGS and GATES
LAWN and GARDEN FENCES
TENNIS and POULTRY FENCES

Anchor Post Fences are made in all types and for any purpose. Sturdy strength and durability are combined with pleasing design.

We maintain at our main office and at each of our branches a corps of skilled mechanics trained in erecting our Fences and Gates.

Write or telephone our nearest office and you will receive competent advice

ANCHOR POST IRON WORKS
15 CHURCH STREET NEW YORK

BRANCH OFFICES
Boston, Mass. . . . . . 79 Milk Street
Cleveland, O. . . . . . Guardian Building
Philadelphia, Pa. . . . . Real Estate Trust Co. Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga. . . . . . Atlanta Trust Co. Building
Hartford, Conn. . . . . 902 Main Street
Chicago, Ill. . . . . . 8 So. Dearborn Street
Mineola, N. Y. . . . . . Jericho Turnpike

CATALOGS
Let us know the type of fence in which you are interested and descriptive booklets will be mailed promptly.
1. Unclimbable Chain Link Fences for Factories.
2. Fences for Suburban Homes and Country Places.
3. Ornamental Iron Railings & Gates.
4. Tennis Fences.
5. Poultry Run Fences.
6. Farm Gates and Fences.

ADDING

A-B-C

ADDING-BOOKKEEPING-CALCULATING

SERVICE TO SERVICE

Maximum Reliability Plus Maximum Service from Every Burroughs Machine

Burroughs Machines have such an extraordinary reputation for long life and continuous operation that some folks have wondered if Service—in the ordinary sense of the term—was a large part of the Burroughs Idea.

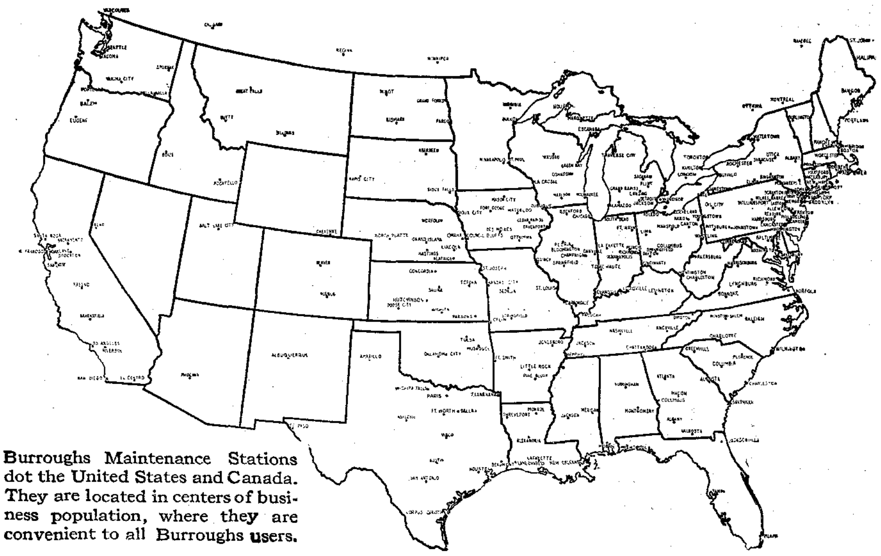
It is—a most important part—and has often been mentioned by purchasers as one of their reasons for selecting Burroughs Equipment.

Burroughs Service is fourfold, thus:

Before Purchase: 1. Engineering Business into the Machine. 2. Engineering the Machine into a Business.

After Purchase: 3. Applying Modern Practice to your Machine. 4. Keeping your Machine up to 100% Efficiency.

Complete service not only precedes but follows the many thousands of installations of Burroughs Adding, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines.



Burroughs Maintenance Stations dot the United States and Canada. They are located in centers of business population, where they are convenient to all Burroughs users.

Putting the Best Possible Machine on the Job

1. Burroughs engineers and workmen invent, construct and develop new features to meet the developing needs of business, and incorporate these into Burroughs Machines—through continuous study of all types of modern business operation.

2. The Burroughs representatives in the field assist you in selecting that particular Burroughs Model which will best fit your accounting needs.

Keeping the Machine on the Job

3. The Burroughs organization is constantly gathering practical information for the benefit of Burroughs users.

From investigations, reports of salesmen and other representatives, and from Burroughs users, we get material for practical suggestions and ideas for new uses that make the operation of Burroughs Machines a more and more profitable thing to Burroughs owners.

4. For twenty years and more Burroughs Machines have "stayed on the job" under the hardest usage. Even without regular attention, machines that started 'way back in 1893 are still working away as hard as ever.

But to make assurance doubly sure Burroughs Maintenance Stations dot the United States and Canada. Our inspectors keep in close touch with every Burroughs user, no matter where located.

In case of accident a Burroughs Minute Man is at the end of your telephone wire. His job is to get there as quickly as electricity, steam or automobile can take him, and to keep your work going on as if nothing had happened.

The slogan of the Burroughs Service Organization in all its branches is "always on the job."

The A B C of Business

Adding, Bookkeeping and Calculating Machines—the A B C of Business—are manufactured by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in many styles and sizes. There is equipment for the figure needs of any business, large or small.

Burroughs

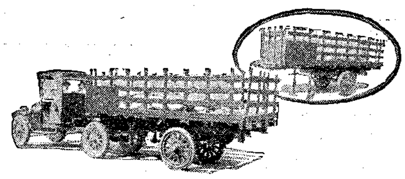
MACHINES FOR EVERY BUSINESS

Trailmobile

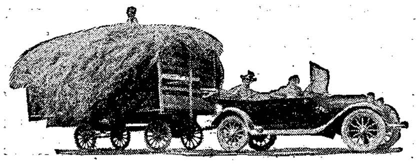
Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Eight Big Profit Earners

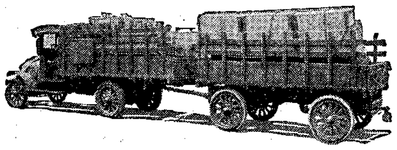
EIGHT Trailmobiles, four of the four-wheeled type and four Semi-Trailmobiles, are used by the Church E. Gates Company, New York City to deliver lumber from its yards.



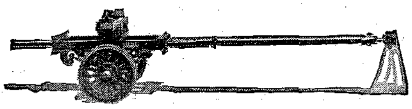
This shows a Semi-Trailmobile detached from the short wheel-base truck ready for loading or unloading in the absence of the truck. Semi-Trailmobiles are offered in 2½-ton, 4-ton, 6-ton and 10-ton sizes.



Light four-wheeled Trailmobiles of 1,250 lbs., ¾-ton and 1-ton capacities are used with passenger cars or light trucks. Lumber dealers find them a rapid and inexpensive means of delivery. Farmers and buyers of farm produce do all their hauling with them and they are used in many other businesses.



Heavy-duty four-wheeled Trailmobiles for use behind trucks of the usual wheel-base are made in 1½ ton capacity one-way, 2-ton, 3½-ton and 5-ton capacities one-way and reversible.



Pole Trailmobiles for logs, poles, pipes and loads of great length are made with adjustable chock blocks, compensating springs, and other important mechanical features in 1½-ton, 3-ton, 5-ton and 7-ton capacities. In each case the truck carries an equal load.

They have almost abolished idle standing time for trucks, the biggest leak in lumber delivery by motor. All these Trailmobiles are equipped with roller dumping mechanism, and some, of both types, have special hinged frames that lower the load so that it can be discharged without scattering. They are loaded while the truck is away.

Both types of Trailmobiles are hauled with light trucks, greatly increasing capacity, and increasing the cost of operation very slightly. They provide efficient equipment for hauling extra long lengths of lumber. The four-wheeled Trailmobiles may be hauled in emergency by salesmen's roadsters.

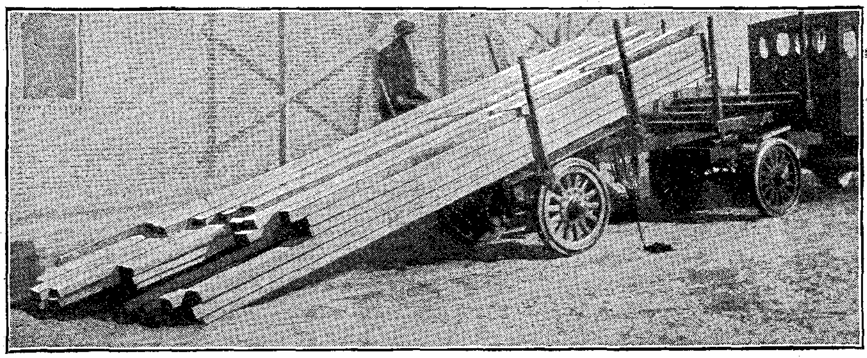
The special Trailmobile dumping mechanism; the rugged construction and efficient coupling and steering device, the exclusive fifth-wheel construction on the Semi-Trailmobiles which makes coupling automatic—these are typical Trailmobile features that in the opinion of the Gates Company make its Trailmobile equipment the most efficient it could buy.

Write for literature.

The Trailmobile Company

517-537 E. Fifth Street **Cincinnati, Ohio**

The Trailmobile Proposition is as attractive to the dealer as to the user. Trailmobile dealers are doing an ever-growing, profitable business.



Good roads are preserved by reducing the load carried on each wheel

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

lization may advantageously be revived before long. With the General Motors Corporation already in the field as a powerful factor, it is pointed out that the preliminary work is already accomplished. Further consolidations would undoubtedly tend to strengthen the industry as a whole, place production under better control, and reduce the danger of financial difficulties in case of a period of hard times.

AN ARGENTINE-AMERICAN BANK

THE completion of arrangements for establishing a bank in the Argentine Republic under the joint auspices of prominent Argentine and American financial interests is noted on the editorial page of *The Bond Buyer* (New York). The purpose of this bank, we are told, is to foster reciprocal banking and trade relations between the two countries and to finance especially imports and exports. We read further:

> The Argentine group through whose initiative the American bankers were interested includes: Hon. Romulo S. Naon, ex-Ambassador to the United States, president of the Financial Corporation of Argentina and the United States; Julio Pena, president of the Stock Exchange of Buenos Aires; Miguel Padilla, president of the Central Cordoba Railway and of the Compañia Azucarera Padilla Hermanos; V. Villamil, of the export and import firm of Villamil & Cia.; J. M. de Acosta, of Acosta & Co., president of the New York and Argentine Navigation Company; Luis Lamas, formerly vice-chairman of the Banco de la Nacion; Horacio Beccar Varela, president of the Argentine Petroleum Company; Comodoro Rivadavia, director of the Banco de Galicia; Pedro Bercetche, of the firm of Salaberry & Bercetche, merchant bankers; and Dr. Manuel de Yriondo.
>
> It is understood that Dr. Yriondo, formerly Minister of Finance of the Argentine Republic and for many years president of the Banco de la Nacion, an official institution and the largest bank in the country, has agreed to accept the presidency of the new bank.
>
> The American group, which will be represented in the bank through stock-ownership by the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, includes: Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co.; J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Guaranty Trust Company, of New York; National Shawmut Bank of Boston; Anglo and London-Paris National Bank of San Francisco; Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, New Orleans; Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago; Columbia Trust Company, New York; Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
>
> The new bank will thus be affiliated with the Mercantile Bank of the Americas and in intimate touch with its chain of affiliated American banks and branches already established in Latin America, France, and Spain.

The "Oo-cook" Clock.—"Ow's th' old man, Mrs. B.?"

"He's still carrying on the same, mended the cuckoo clock last week, but it ain't right yet; it 'oo's' before it 'cooks.'"—*London Blighty.*

$100,000,000 APR.25 - MAY 2 — QUICKEN — QUICKEN — QUICKEN — QUICKEN — $100,000,000 APR.25 - MAY 2

The Week of Fulfillment is Here What Are *You* Going To Do?

We have written and talked and worked and prayed toward the week of April 25—May 2. In that week, we have said, the churches will prepare themselves for war against the evil forces which threaten humanity. *The week is at hand.*

You must GIVE NOW or let Christianity attempt its greatest advance without your support.

For You **Millions need our aid** **$100,000,000 APRIL 25—MAY 2** ***to Remember***

A Crisis Exists Today

We know beyond quibble that the world war did not achieve safety for democracy, nor achieve an end to all wars, nor achieve a spirit of universal brotherhood. Those results were predicted. They are not here. They will never come, they cannot come through battle.

The wolves of license, greed—materialism in all its forms—are leaping at civilization's throat—at Mankind's moral self.

There are places on the earth where leaders deliberately stifle the Christian ideal, to the end that men may be used in the fulfillment of evil ambitions.

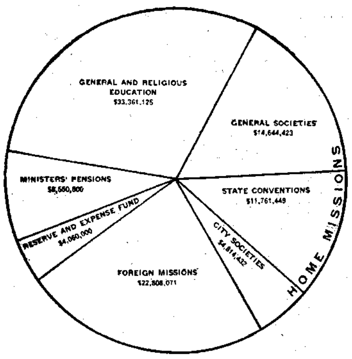
In our own land not one of the enemies of civilization the government has unearthed, has declared himself a follower of Christ. That would be a paradox.

The Task is well defined

Northern Baptists have carefully surveyed the necessities in the old fields, some of which have known their ministrations for a century and a quarter, and have set their faces toward certain new needs, too urgent for neglect.

Our Survey has been checked in every detail with those of the other evangelical denominations, in order to prevent duplication of effort.

The problem of the foreign born—as sharp ache to the immigrant as to ourselves—will be lifted toward solution by Christian Americanization. Thirty millions of dollars will be fuel for the beacon-light of education. Far, sparsely settled stretches and city slums alike will know the Gospel as never before. In the lands beyond the sea, we shall follow the "Go ye forth" command of the Master.



Where the $100,000,000 will go

This hour tests Christians

The whole world cries for that spirit of unselfish service exemplified by the Man who rose from a carpenter's home and—with the world at his feet—chose the path of humiliation and death that unselfishness might live.

The things which war could not win for us must be won through the spread of *His* gospel.

Northern Baptists seek to raise $100,000,000 THIS COMING WEEK for the *vigorous application of Christianity to the problems confronting the World.*

Baptists and the friends of Baptists must GIVE NOW. The responsibility is PERSONAL, not aggregate.

What are YOU going to do?

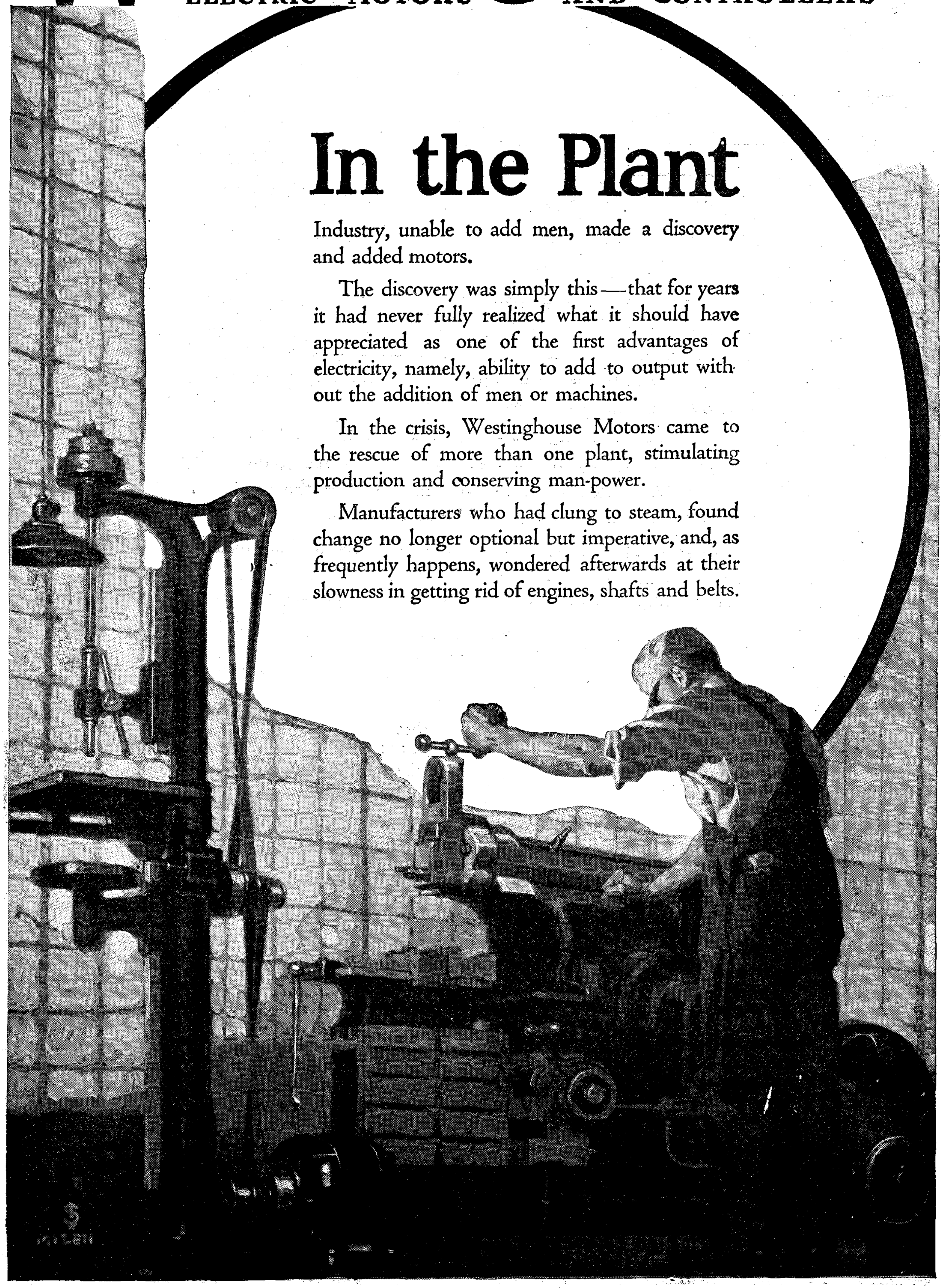
THE NEW WORLD MOVEMENT OF NORTHERN BAPTISTS
276 Fifth Avenue **New York City**

For the complete program at home and abroad write for a copy of the "Survey."

$100,000,000 APR.25 - MAY 2 — QUICKEN — QUICKEN — QUICKEN — QUICKEN — $100,000,000 APR.25 - MAY 2

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC MOTORS AND CONTROLLERS



In the Plant

Industry, unable to add men, made a discovery and added motors.

The discovery was simply this—that for years it had never fully realized what it should have appreciated as one of the first advantages of electricity, namely, ability to add to output without the addition of men or machines.

In the crisis, Westinghouse Motors came to the rescue of more than one plant, stimulating production and conserving man-power.

Manufacturers who had clung to steam, found change no longer optional but imperative, and, as frequently happens, wondered afterwards at their slowness in getting rid of engines, shafts and belts.

Westinghouse

SMALL MOTORS FOR HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

On the Product

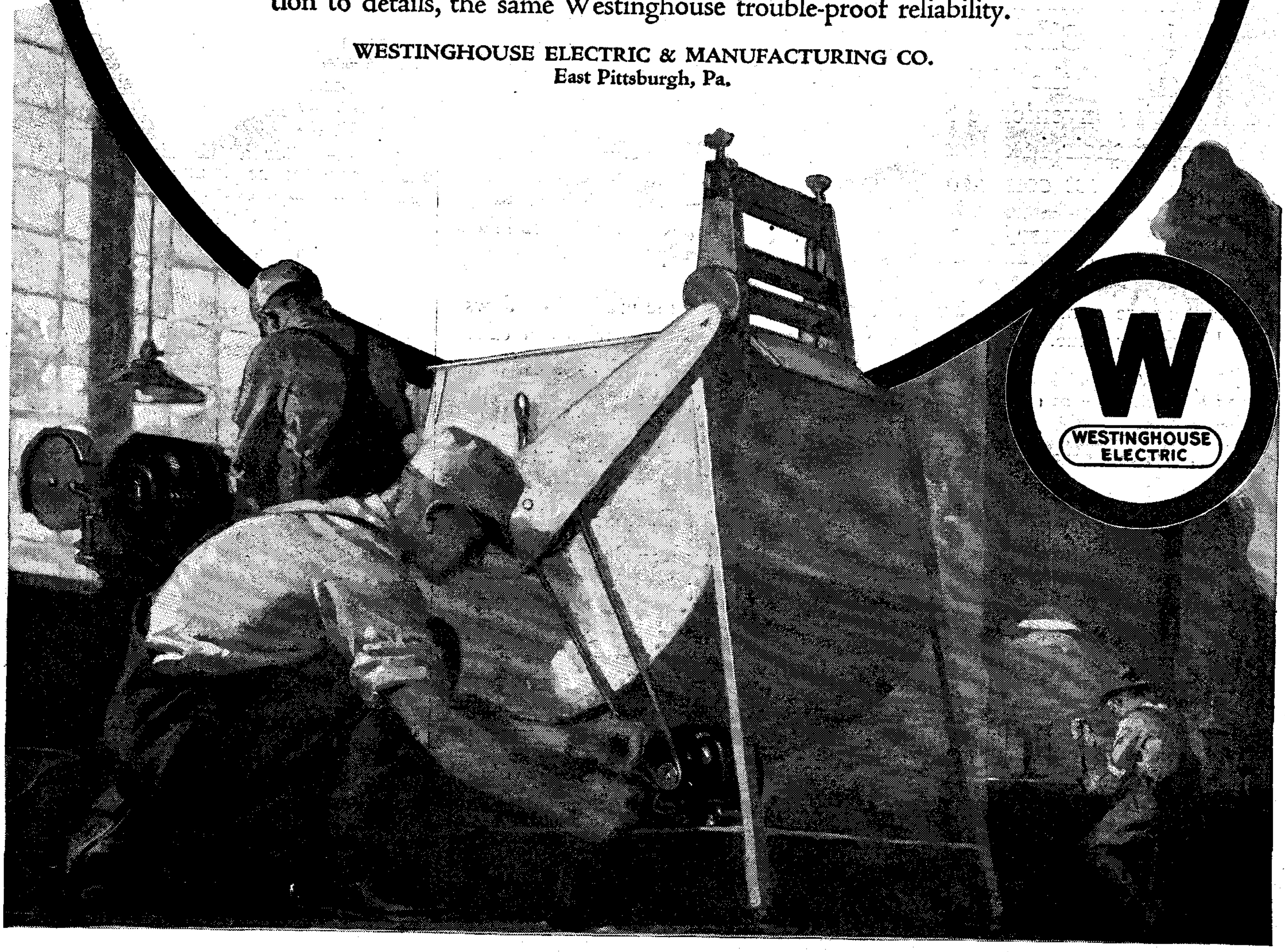
As in the plant, electricity has elsewhere demonstrated its ability to make good a scarcity of labor.

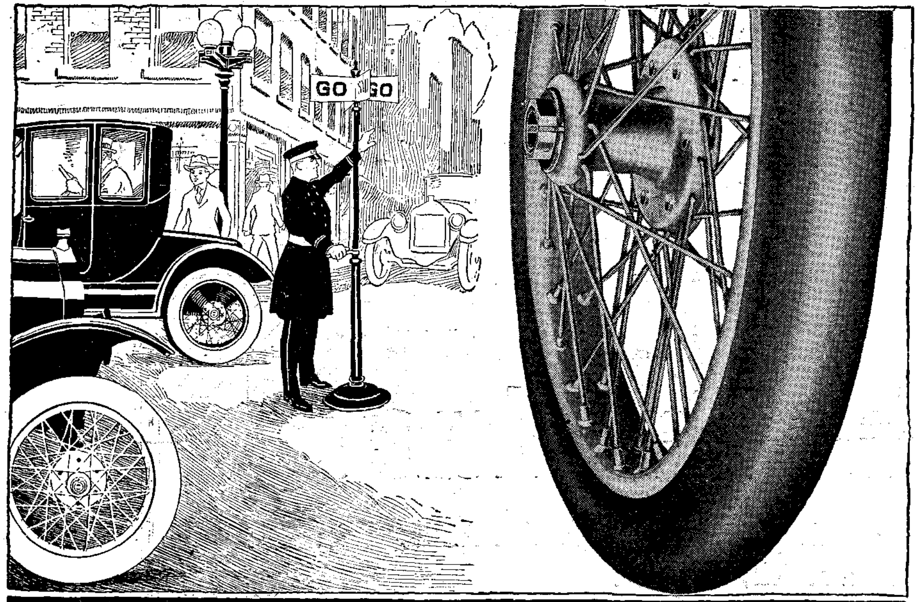
To this is due, in large part, the remarkable growth in the use of electrically-driven appliances for home, store and office, the washing-machine, the sewing-machine, the vacuum-cleaner, the coffee-grinder, the meat-chopper, the adding machine, the portable drill and many more.

As in the plant, too, Westinghouse Motors have demonstrated their capacity for the task. It is a frequent occurrence to find Westinghouse Small Motors operating the product which Westinghouse Industrial Motors helped to build.

Whether large or small, for plant or product, they are made with the same excellence in engineering, the same careful attention to details, the same Westinghouse trouble-proof reliability.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING CO.
East Pittsburgh, Pa.





Everywhere-These Clean Cut Wheels

on FORD *and* CHEVROLET 490 *Cars*

YOU have noticed on city streets and country roads, the trim, smart appearance of Dayton Wire Wheels. You have marked the distinctive, racy touch they add to Ford and Chevrolet 490 cars.

Now learn the riding comfort and economy they give. Learn their convenience for quick tire change. Learn how the strength of their interlaced steel spokes guards against one of motoring's most common dangers.

Wire Wheels of Highest Quality

Daytons are extra-strong, ultra-handsome wheels. Volume production allows their big money value. They are made expressly for these two makes of cars.

Dealers and garagemen sell Daytons. They know how these wheels materially reduce jolts and shocks, smoothing out bad roads—how they add miles to the life of your tires—how they save on gasoline. See your dealer today—or write for Catalog.

The extra wheel in each set of Daytons carries your spare tire, ready inflated for a quick change. You have a choice of colors, too, in Daytons.

Make Bad Roads Smooth

Daytons smooth out lumpy roads. Strong wire spokes absorb the jars and jolts. They give you wonderfully improved riding comfort.

The Dayton Wire Wheel Co.
Dayton - Ohio

Dayton Wire Wheels
MADE UNDER LICENSE
QUICK DETACHABLE

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

April 9.—By a vote of 242 to 150 the House passes what is practically the Knox Resolution, declaring a state of peace with Germany and repealing all the special war-legislation. Twenty-two Democrats join the Republicans in voting for the resolution.

April 13.—An appeal signed by more than a score of prominent men and women reaches President Wilson, asking that the Peace Treaty be ratified with the reservations upon which an agreement was reached in the Senate and with Article X and other disputed questions left out for a referendum.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

April 10.—According to Tokyo advices, Japan sends two thousand additional troops to reenforce the Japanese soldiers in Manchuria.

April 13.—A Warsaw dispatch reports a victory for the Poles over the Bolsheviki on the southeastern front. After several days' fighting a Bolshevik division was put to rout and more than a score of machine guns with much booty were captured by the Poles.

FOREIGN

April 7.—It is reported from Berlin that a military conspiracy which was to have been a Bavarian parallel to the recent Berlin revolution has been discovered in Munich. Part of the plan was that General Ludendorff was to be made dictator over Bavaria.

Premier Millerand sends a note to the German Government stating that France had taken great care to inform and consult with her Allies before occupying the Rhine cities. The note also states that France, in taking measures for occupation, was not inspired by hostile thought toward Germany. It reiterates the assurance that France wishes to renew formal relations with Germany as soon as possible on a basis of economic agreement.

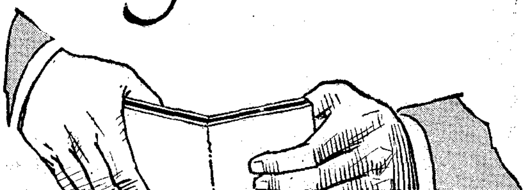
April 8.—After a full discussion of the Franco-German incident by the Cabinet Council in London, at which the French view was fully explained to the British Ministers, an authoritative statement is issued to the effect that France acted entirely on her own initiative in deciding to occupy German towns; that Great Britain, the United States, Italy, and Belgium were all opposed to the plan, and that France's action has caused a delicate situation.

At a council of Belgian Ministers in Brussels, held under the presidency of the King, it was decided to inform the French Government that the Belgian Government is ready to associate itself with France and to send a detachment to cooperate with the French in the occupation of the Ruhr region.

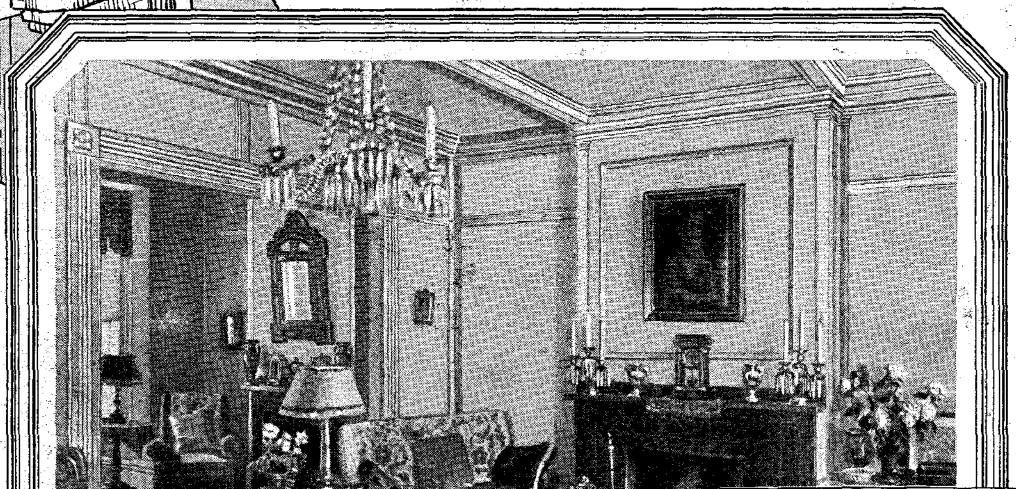
April 9.—The German Government hands Premier Millerand a note declaring that Germany will hold France responsible for all damages and casualties growing out of the occupation of the Rhine cities.

The Congress of Salvador adopts a decree proposing the creation of a Latin-American court of arbitration, with the United States excluded. Should the proposed court be created the Pan-American Union with headquarters in Washington, the Central American Court of Justice of Cartago, and the International Bureau of Guatemala, in the formation of which the United States was instrumental, would be abolished The attitude of the Congress of Salvador is regarded by close students of the Latin-American situation as the result

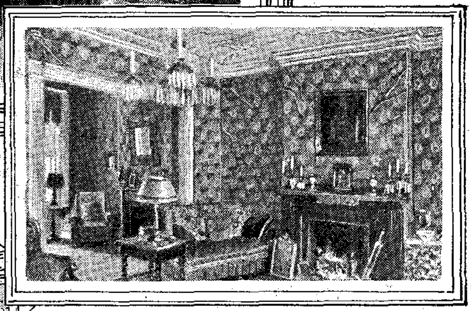
You can make your old walls better than new



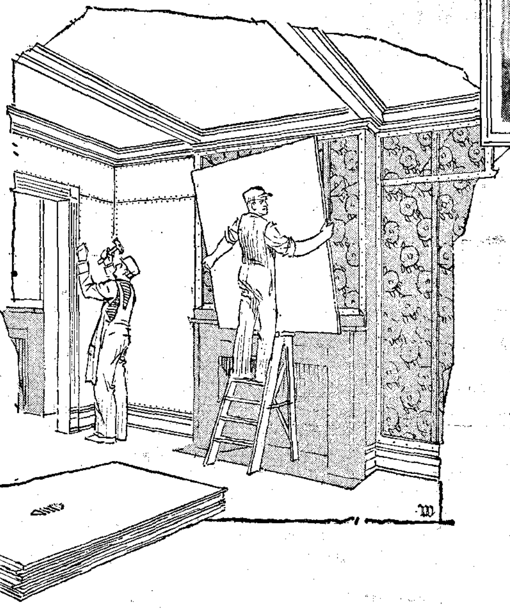
By breaking a sample of Upson Board you can easily prove its greater strength.

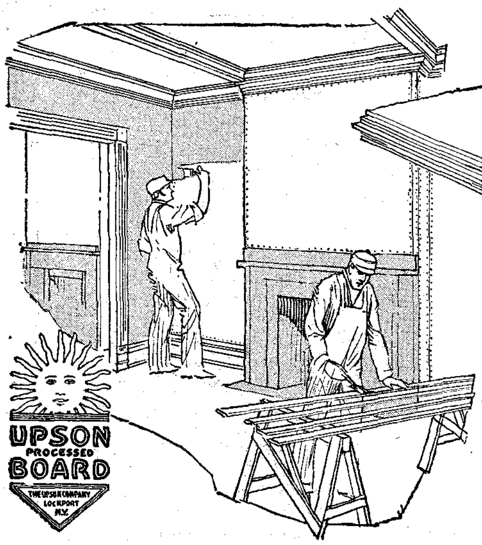


This beautiful room, once dingy and unsightly with cracking, falling plaster, now owes its beauty and attractiveness to the charm of its Upsonized walls and ceilings.



In just such rooms as this, Upsonizing best works its magic. The old walls and ceilings of every room in your home can be made permanently beautiful and attractive with Dependable Upson Board.





LET big, strong panels of Upson Board, so easily and quickly applied, restore beauty and charm to the dingy rooms in your home. You will be delighted with the magic transformation! In place of cracking and unsightly walls and ceilings, which are never permanent, and often unsafe, you will have charming interiors which exemplify your own individuality and make a harmonious background for your furniture and draperies.

Upsonizing is modernizing. It is the present-day method of securing walls and ceilings of cleanliness and beauty which can never crack or fall.

AND Upsonizing any interior is easy and economical! Any carpenter can do the work in a third the time it takes to plaster, without muss or inconvenience.

Upson Board is Different—and Better

By actual test it is nearly twice as strong and stiff as other boards.

And while it may cost a trifle more at its initial purchase, it saves $5 to $15 per 1000 square feet in cost of decoration, because of its smooth, non-absorbent painting surface. It is therefore the least expensive when applied and decorated.

BESIDES being the most practical lining for remodeling old interiors, Upson Board is also better than plaster for new construction in every type of building.

Unlike soft, spongy boards, it lies flat on the walls and will not sag or pull from the nails.

It is the board of a hundred uses for use in a thousand different ways, in place of thin lumber and steel.

Insist on Blue Center Upson Board

For your own protection, insist on receiving genuine Upson Board, with its famous *Blue* Center, and the Upson "Sun" trademark on the back of each panel.

These are the identification marks of the most dependable board made in America—the board which has won the remarkable record of less than one complaint to every 4,000,000 feet sold and used.

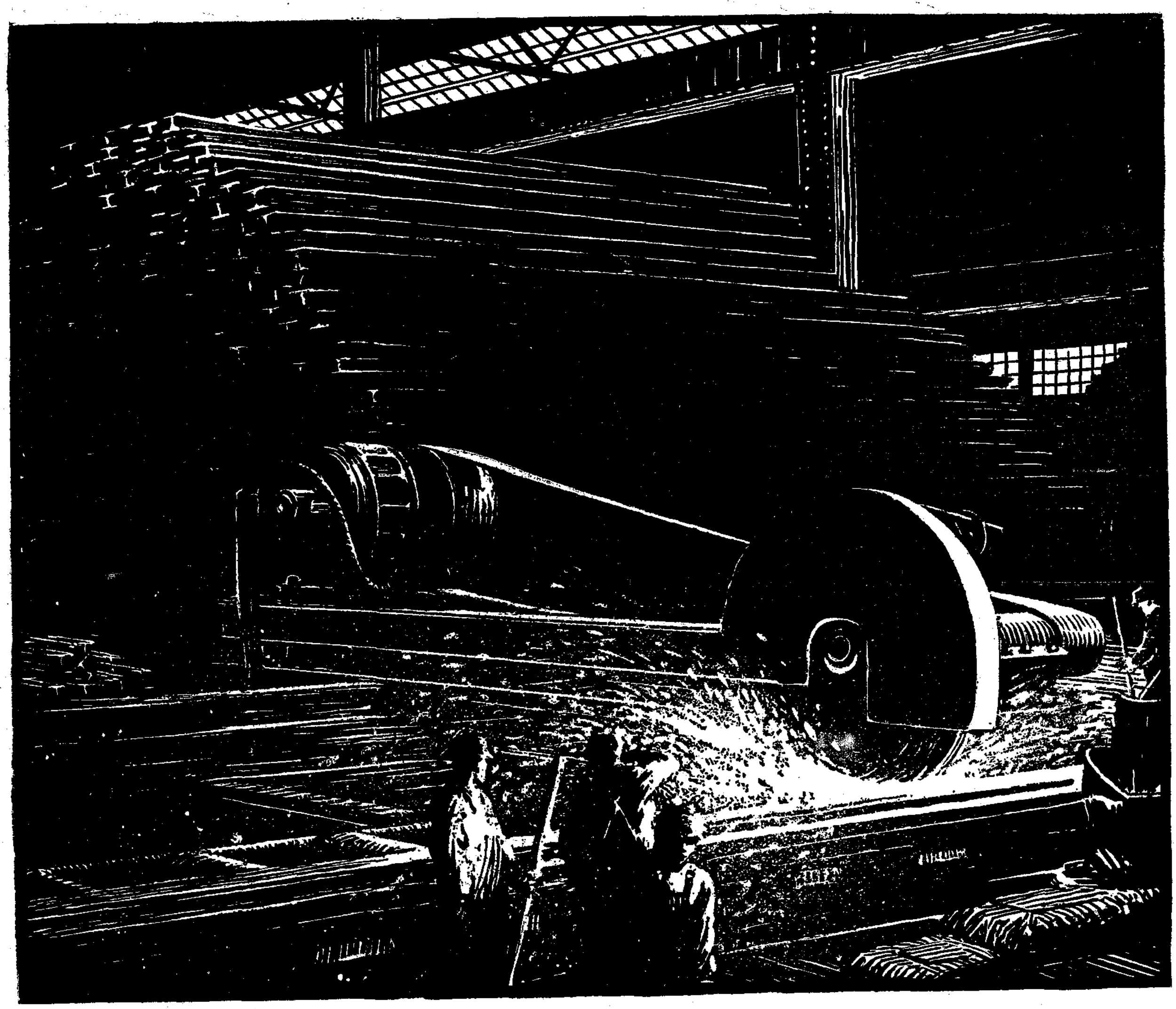
We will be glad to send you samples and descriptive literature.

THE UPSON COMPANY
Fibre Board Authorities
25 Upson Point,
Lockport, New York

UPSON PROCESSED BOARD
THE UPSON COMPANY LOCKPORT N.Y.

UPSON PROCESSED BOARD

THE DEPENDABLE BOARD WITH THE FAMOUS BLUE CENTER



Cutting apart a two-foot steel beam in twenty seconds

STEEL
SERVICE

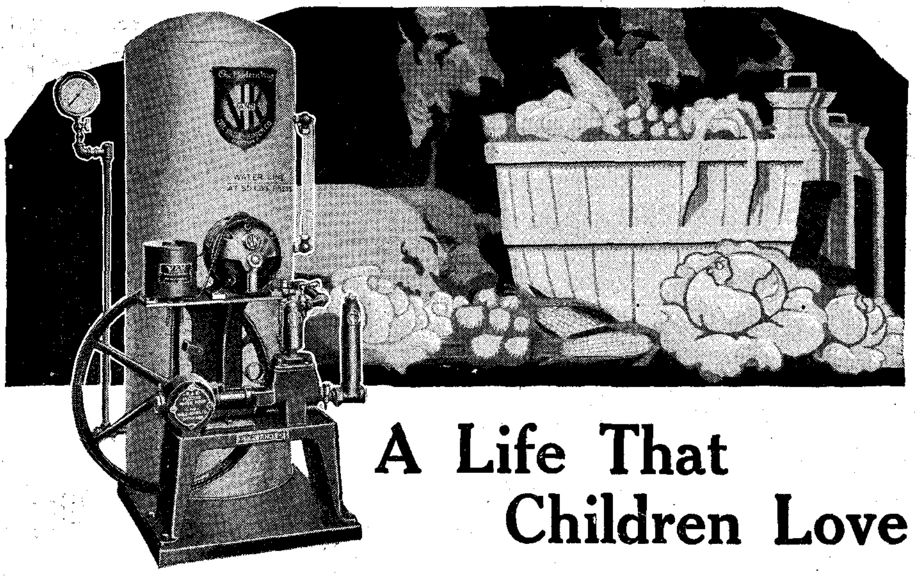
WITH a roar, a saw as big as the boilerhead of a locomotive bites the edge of a two-foot girder. In a shower of sparks the tough steel fades before it.

Just one step in the never-ceasing movement of steel towards its users. The contractor's order, with its "12-inch I-beams—RUSH," has been interpreted as literally in time as in dimensions.

Steel—in any form, for any purpose, delivered to any place in the least possible time—that is Ryerson steel service.

JOSEPH·T·RYERSON & SON

CHICAGO ST. LOUIS DETROIT BUFFALO NEW YORK



A Life That Children Love

Green vegetables, farm animals, luxurious lawns and flowers, clean surroundings—these are only a few of nature's gifts made accessible everywhere by the modern automatic V-K Water Supply Systems.

No one has quite fully realized the part played by the Vaile-Kimes Water Supply Systems (pioneers) in extending the home builder's territory. They have opened up whole new regions to modern improvement, and year by year more people of the best sort are finding their way out to health and beauty in the country.

The coming years will see the greatest movement in this direction ever known. Take advantage of our help. Our engineers may be consulted at any time without charge.

V-K
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Electric, Gasoline or Kerosene
Average operating cost one cent a day

These systems are absolutely without a rival. They have essential, exclusive, patented features which make them trouble proof, dependable and economical. None other can use the patented V-K Koltap which brings cold water direct from the well without passing through the tank, nor the V-K self-priming pump that starts on the first stroke and never clogs, nor the V-K patented wiper that keeps water from the oil chamber, nor the special V-K clutch-type motor, nor the V-K oil distributing device, nor the V-K automatic self-starting and self-stopping switch.

These features are the product of fifty years of pump building. No matter what electric lighting system you install, be sure to buy a V-K Water Supply System for best results.

Ask your plumber or jobber in plumbing supplies today about V-K Water Supply Systems.

THE VAILE-KIMES COMPANY
Dept. D-420, Dayton, Ohio
The Largest Manufacturers of Domestic Water Supply Systems in America

The Modern Way

Send for this Free Book Today!

The Vaile-Kimes Co., Dept. D-420, Dayton, Ohio.
Gentlemen:—Please send me, without obligation, a copy of your book, "The Modern Way," which tells about V-K Water Supply Systems.
Name...
Address...

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

of an energetic campaign of anti-United States propaganda carried on by President Carranza of Mexico.

April 10.—A report from Düsseldorf says the rule of the workmen has ceased throughout the Ruhr district, and that the executive committees have relinquished authority to the municipal officials in compliance with the terms of agreements between the Government and the workers.

The Sonora State Congress, convened in secret session at Hermosillo, repudiates the Mexican central Government and adopts a resolution declaring the state will take steps to resist any invasion by troops or infringement of state rights attempted by the Carranza Government.

While order is being restored in the Ruhr region, a new revolt is reported in the industrial town of Plauen, in Saxony. Communists there are reported to have attacked the police and Reichswehr and to have occupied the police posts, barracks, and railway-stations.

April 11.—Custom-houses and all property of the Federal Government of Mexico in Nogales, Sonora, are formally seized in the name of the "Republic of Sonora." Word from Sinaloa says the Congress of that state has indorsed the action of the Sonora Congress in demanding its constitutional rights against an invasion by Federal forces. Sonora state officials declare that while the state has seceded, it will return to the Mexican Republic upon guaranties that there will be no infringement of the state's rights by the Federal Government.

Dispatches reaching Berlin report that a secession movement in South Germany, centering in Munich and affecting Bavaria and neighboring states, is gaining in strength. It is hinted that the South Germans, dissatisfied with the coalition Government in Berlin, are pushing a separatist movement.

Great Britain replies to the French note on the Ruhr occupation reaffirming the determination to enforce the Versailles Treaty, but in cooperation with the other Allies. It suggests that the present difficulties are concerned not with the execution of the Treaty, but with Germany's request for permission to employ troops in the neutral zone.

The withdrawal of all German troops no longer needed in the Ruhr district is begun, according to a semiofficial announcement from Berlin.

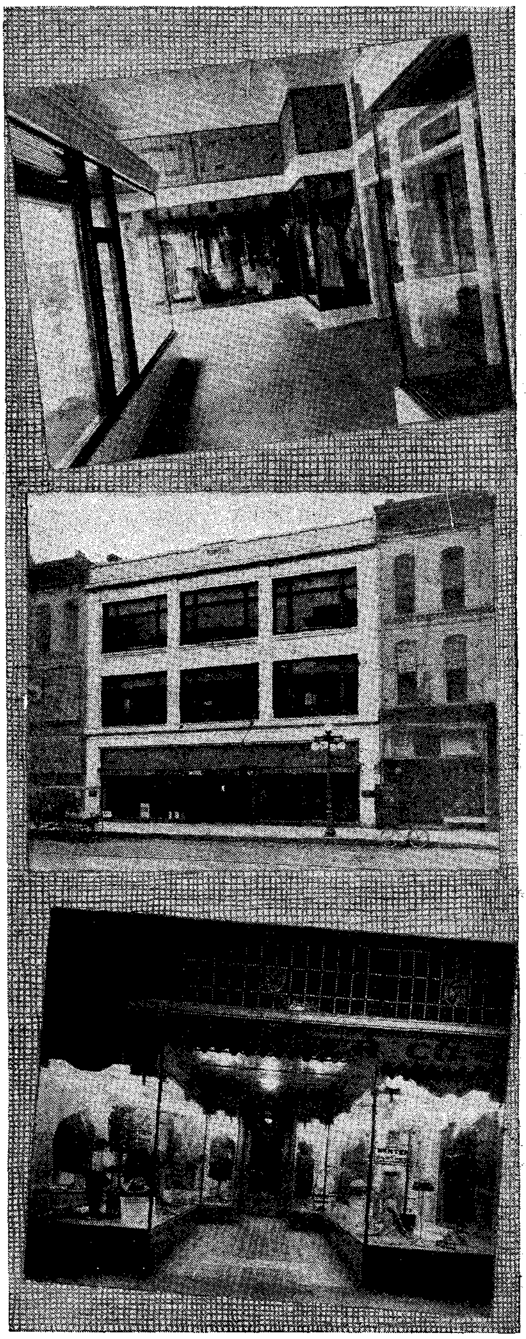
April 12.—It is reported from Paris that there has been a relaxation of tension in relations between Great Britain and France over the French invasion of the Ruhr district, and it is hoped in official circles that the whole situation may soon be smoothed over.

A revolution breaks out in Guatemala, and the Government of Estrada Cabrera is overthrown. The revolutionists have formed a new Government with Carlos Herrera as President.

The workers of Ireland are called out on a general strike, as a protest against the treatment of political prisoners in Mountjoy Prison.

It is reported from Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, that thirteen states of the Mexican Union have followed the state of Sonora in severing relations with the Carranza Government.

April 13.—It is reported from London that the situation in Ireland is rapidly approaching a critical stage, with all the country except Ulster paralyzed by a general strike involving the complete stoppage of trains and street-cars and the closing of shops, banks, hotels,



Make Your Windows "Talk"

Every foot of your store front represents potential sale space. Are you getting the most out of it? Are you telling the passerby in the most forceful way possible that you have the merchandise he needs and wants? You *are not* unless you are making full use of window display possibilities—and to obtain the greatest results from your windows you'll find nothing to equal

ZOURI SAFETY METAL STORE FRONTS

Approved by
UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES

Our Zouri key-set line is approved by and made under supervision of the Underwriters' Laboratories. Zouri Construction conserves expensive plate glass.

Zouri Experts At Your Service

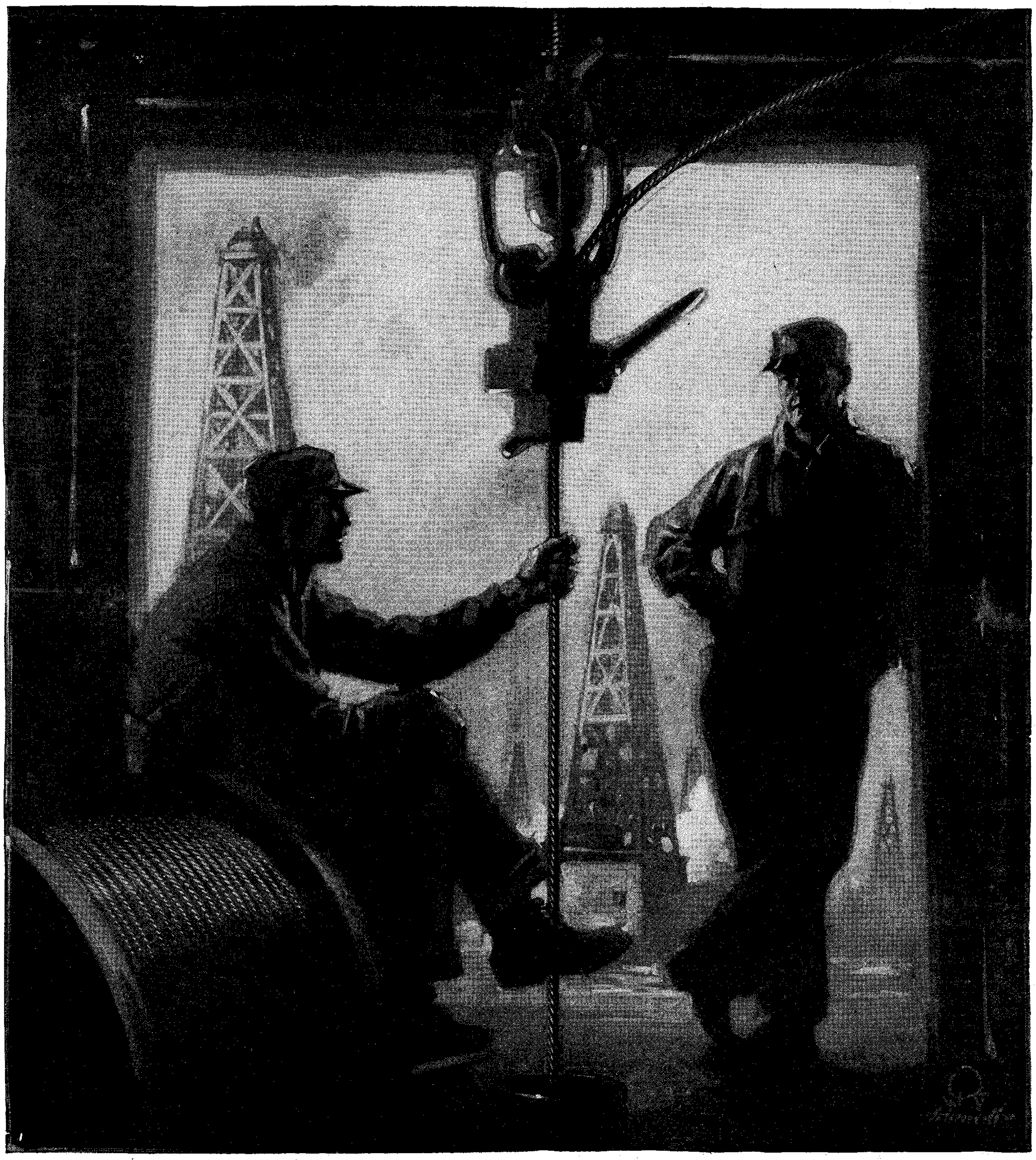
We have forty-five distributors throughout the U. S. and Canada. Each carries a complete stock of *Zouri,* also *International* construction. Each also maintains a store-front department in charge of competent installation and service men. Your needs are sure to have their most careful attention at all times. There is no obligation incurred through consulting them.

We want to tell you all the interesting facts about Zouri Construction—Write Us

Zouri Drawn Metals Company

General Offices and Factories
CHICAGO HEIGHTS : ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

Makers also of the Famous International Store Front Construction



THE OIL DRILLERS! With their ropes of steel the crust of the earth is pierced a thousand feet and more that oil may feed the engines of a moving world.

Only a rope of quality known and proven by years of use is good enough to stand the jar and jerk and jolt of drilling.

Throughout the oil fields MacWhyte Wire Rope has set a standard for quality beyond all others.

No step in the manufacture of MacWhyte Wire Rope is left to outsiders. We draw our own wire; it is wound, stranded and the rope is closed in our own plant. In this way MacWhyte quality is maintained through every stage of production.

MACWHYTE
Wire Rope

MACOMBER & WHYTE ROPE CO., KENOSHA, WISCONSIN
BRANCH OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES: NEW YORK
CHICAGO, PITTSBURGH, BIRMINGHAM, PORTLAND
TULSA
Distributors in All Principal Cities

ALSO MAKERS OF MACWHYTE STREAMLINE WIRE FOR AIRPLANES

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

bars, schools, and courts of law, and with more than 20,000 people crowded around Mountjoy Prison where one hundred political prisoners are held.

Eight hundred Mexican federal troops arrive at Juarez on their way to Sonora to check the revolt which has led to an independent republic being set up in that state by Governor de la Huerta.

DOMESTIC

April 7.—An "unauthorized" strike of railroad employees which started a week ago in Chicago has spread until it affects twenty-five railroads and in Chicago has thrown more than fifty thousand men out of work. Two "outlaw" organizations of railroad workers have sprung up to challenge the right of the heads of the established brotherhoods to lead their men.

April 8.—The strike of railroad employees, started by rebel Chicago yard men without the authorization of their unions, spreads to all parts of the country. The cities chiefly affected are Chicago with 8,000 men out; Pittsburg with 2,000; St. Louis with 5,000; Buffalo with 2,000; Los Angeles with 1,200.

April 9.—Alexander Howat, head of the Kansas miners' organization, is sent to jail for contempt of court for his refusal to appear as a witness before the new Court of Industrial Relations.

By a unanimous vote the Senate orders an immediate investigation of the "outlaw" railroad-yard strike and the causes leading to it.

The strike of radical railroad-workers reaches New York and spreads throughout the Eastern States. The upheaval is regarded as far graver than at first appeared. It amounts to a rebellion on the part of the more radical workers within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor against the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Brotherhood leaders say that the movement is a direct effort to introduce the "one big union idea."

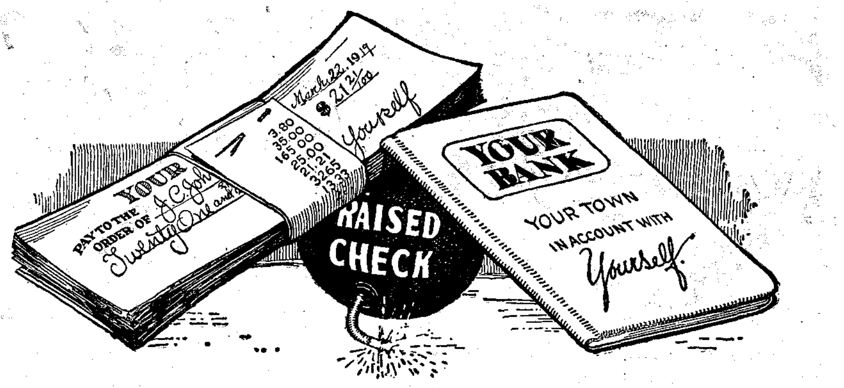
Serious food shortages are reported from many central Western points as a result of the railway strike. In New York freight is almost completely tied up. Embargoes have been announced at dozens of rural shipment points and civic food executives declare that a continuation of the present conditions will mean short rations for New York consumers.

The Senate defeats the compulsory service provision of the Army Reorganization Bill, and by a vote of 49 to 9 substitutes the voluntary plan, under which men from eighteen to twenty-eight can enlist for military training and receive four months' training in military camps, after which they would be part of the Army reserve.

April 10.—Arthur Twining Hadley, president of Yale University, places his formal resignation in the hands of the trustees, to take effect in June, 1921.

Orders go out to United States District Attorneys from Attorney-General Palmer to investigate the "unauthorized" railroad strikes in their districts to determine whether there had been any "joint action" designed to interfere with the distribution of necessaries of life. Such "joint action" would constitute a violation of law, according to the Attorney-General.

Striking switchmen, firemen, brakemen, and freight-handlers in Jeresy City make public a statement containing their demands, and announcing the formation of a new organization called



Why take the chance?

Almost any little check you write for $5 or $10 with pen or typewriter can be multiplied by hundreds or by thousands with a drop of acid or one or two pen strokes.

It makes little difference how carefully you write, or what kind of ink or paper you use, almost any unprotected check can easily be raised without leaving a trace.

Protect yourself with the modern

TODD

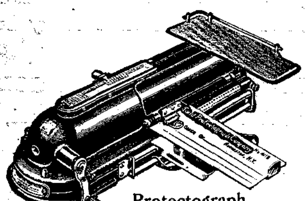
Protectograph System

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

EXACTLY FIFTY ONE DOLLARS SIX CENTS

(The new "Exactly" Protectograph Check Writer with Speed-up Dial "Shreds" each word indelibly through the paper; Denominations always in Black; Amount words Red.)

Todd-Protectograph System takes the chance out of issuing checks. It protects *all* of the check: (1) Against change of rightful payee's name. (2) Against forgery or duplication of your check form. (3) Against change of amount. The Todd System, now, makes checks *like money*. Ask for samples and prices of PROTOD forgery-proof checks, safeguarded and registered like banknotes.



Protectograph
Check Writer—
Todd 2-Color Patents

There's a little book written in State Prison by a famous check raiser which we will send (confidentially) to responsible business men who enclose their business letterhead. Shows exactly how business firms are swindled daily.

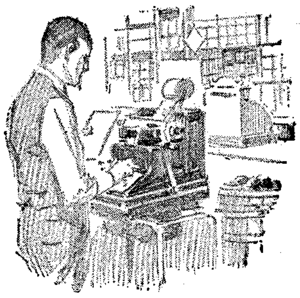
TODD PROTECTOGRAPH CO.
(Established 1899)
World's Largest Makers of Checks and Check-Protecting Devices.
1143 University Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

"Scratcher" The Forger
His Book
(Written in State Prison)

FREE, please send the "Scratcher" book by a famous forger, describing the temptations of unprotected checks.

Name ____________________
(enclose your business card or letterhead)

TODD PROTECTOGRAPH CO., Rochester, N.Y.
L D 4-20



Thousands of merchants in every line of retailing, use the Dalton for all their figure work.

In Service of Industry

These 135 fields of enterprise, as Dun's or Bradstreet's will quickly confirm, embrace the whole realm of commercial activity.

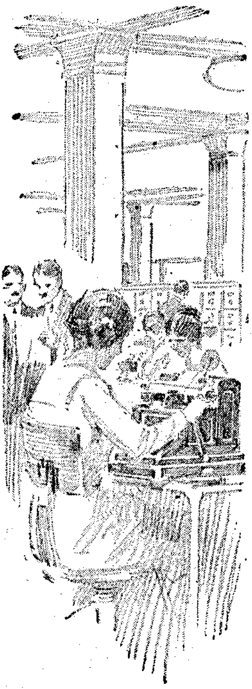
Each has its own figure problems; its particular additions; its specialized calculations — yet, as tens of thousands of sales records show, the Dalton is adding and calculating, and saving time and money for the merchant, manufacturer, miner, and farmer alike.

For the Dalton represents a development in figuring machines — adding and calculating have been brought together in one machine, at one cost, providing a figure-worker for every business, and every businessman.

Complexity has been reduced to simplicity — to 10 keys only — to a machine so very simple that any one can use it.

No thought, either, has to be given to selection of columns — figures are automatically arranged in their correct numerical order.

By reason of its fewer keys, the Dalton has the advantage, too, of being operable by the touch method — a method that can be learned in ten minutes. Constant swinging of head and eyes back and forth from figures to machine, the source of eye-strain and mental fatigue, is eliminated — the operator is enabled to add and list figures with "eyes on work, fingers on keys." Thousands of wearisome motions are saved daily. 25 to 80 per cent greater speed is made possible in the figure work of business. Costs are correspondingly diminished.



No matter what figure work may be required, the Dalton completes it expeditiously. It adds, subtracts, multiplies and divides; figures fractions and percentages, computes interest and discounts, crossfoots, tabulates, makes out statements and verifies invoices, making every multiplication and addition, figuring the discounts, printing the net total, and rendering a complete physical audit.

Consulting engineers, real estate men, men in all forms of one-man businesses, also prefer the Dalton for its simplicity, speed, versatility, and durability.

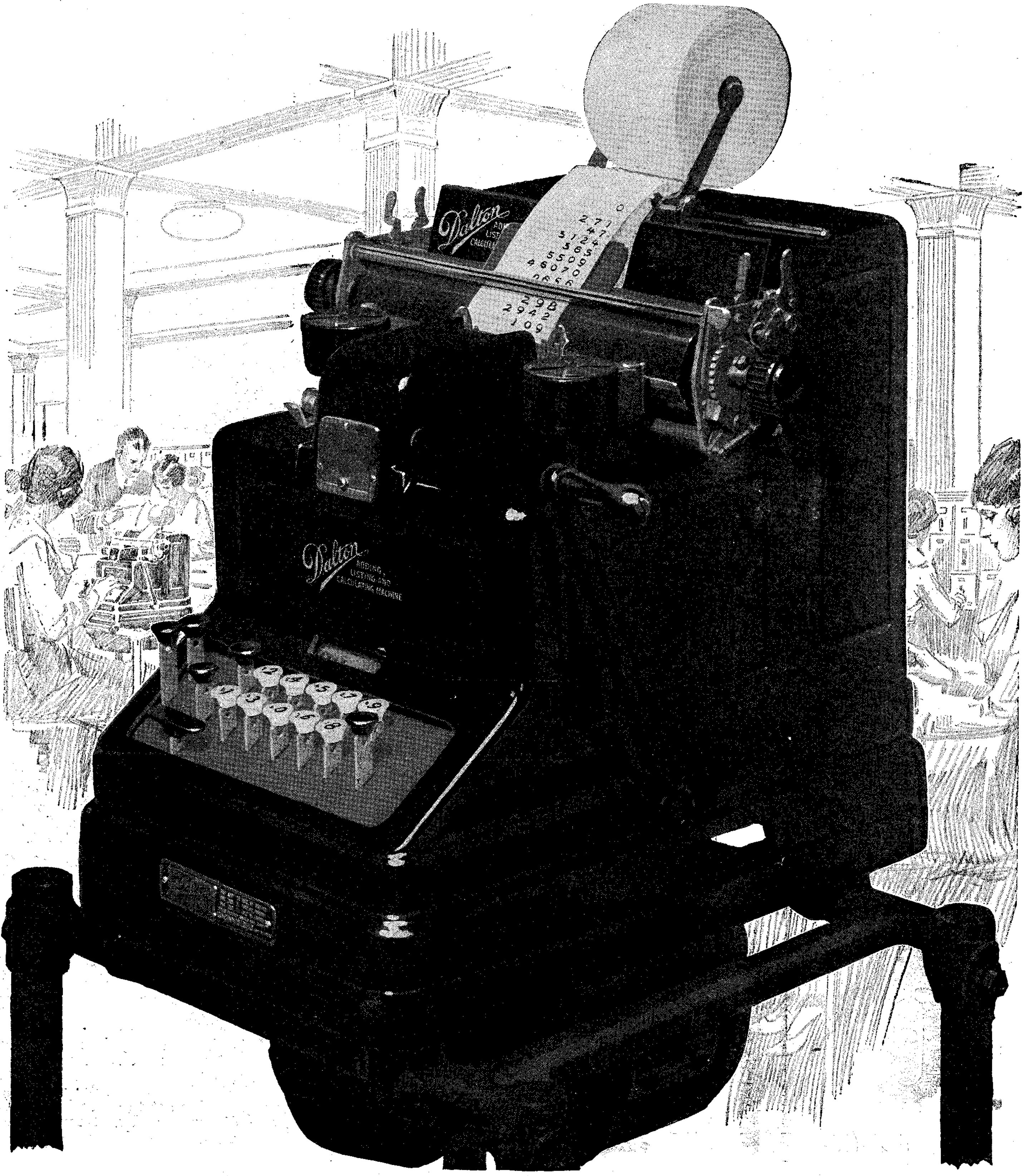
Dalton durability is established and after-purchase service is available at all times to Dalton users everywhere.

Phone the Dalton Sales Agent in any one of the 100 leading cities — have one of our representatives bring a Dalton to your store or office. It will cost you nothing to have a demonstration. Or write — our folder contains facts about the Dalton that every businessman should know.

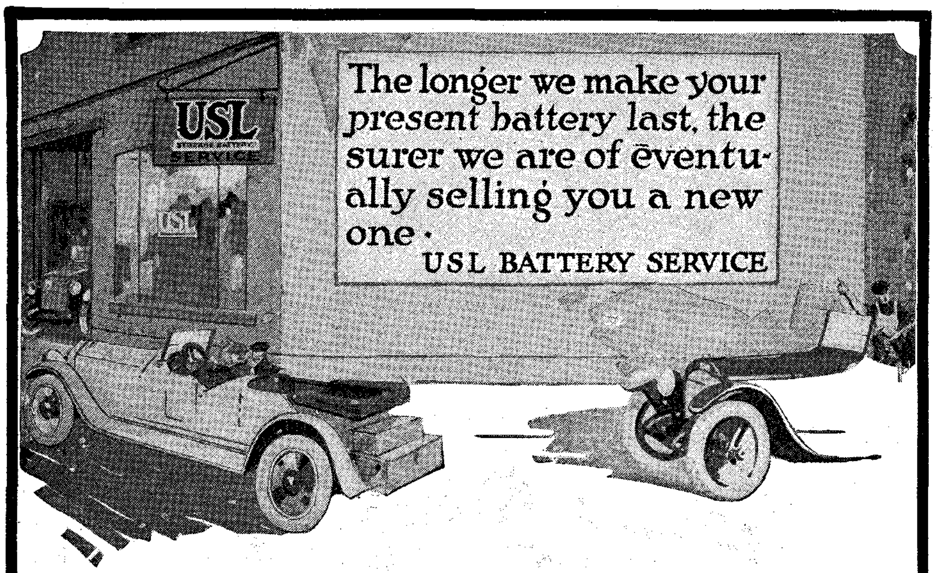
THE DALTON ADDING MACHINE COMPANY
140 Beech Street, Norwood, Cincinnati, Ohio
Agents for Canada: THE UNITED TYPEWRITER COMPANY, *Toronto and Branches.*

Dalton
Adding-Calculating Machine

in 135 Fields and Business



Dalton
Dalton
Adding-Listing and Calculating Machine


USL
STORAGE BATTERY SERVICE
The longer we make your present battery last, the surer we are of eventually selling you a new one.
USL BATTERY SERVICE

"There's a Sign that Tells the Truth"

"HOW do I know? Well, you noticed how snappily my starter sent us away back there? The battery supplied the snappiness of course. Motor stiff too, so it took a *live* battery to do that little job."

"Now would you believe my battery couldn't start an argument four months ago? When I was told it was down and out, I was all set to buy a new one. But I just thought I'd see what those USL fellows would say. Had an idea they'd second the nomination of my battery for the junk pile and try to sell me a USL."

"But they wouldn't sell me a battery at all. Just took a few minutes to open up my old one and showed me there was too much good stuff left in its plates to justify the deal. Said they'd rather repair it, make it as 'peppy' as ever and guarantee it for eight months."

"And that repaired battery has been a happy surprise to me ever since. I'm dead sure it's going to last a lot longer than the guarantee period too."

"And you can bet those USL fellows are sure going to sell me a USL Battery when I need a new one. They're the kind of people you can tie up to. I guess maybe they aren't wise in giving people the kind of service that makes boosters like me, eh? No wonder they're prospering. They've got the idea—know your business; be methodical and enterprising; be fair and square; make your customers happy with what you sell them—that's sure Golden Rule Service."

Whatever the make of your battery, better drive 'round to the nearest USL Service Station and see what USL complete battery and electrical service can do for you.

And when you *need* a new battery, your size of USL is ready for you. It has extra wear Machine-Pasted Plates. It comes "Dry-Charged"—you pay for no vitality wasted before you get it. It is guaranteed.

USL SERVICE STATIONS—EVERYWHERE

U. S. Light & Heat Corporation, Niagara Falls, New York

FREE *Our 50-cent Battery Book that answers every battery question. It's a book you can't afford to be without if you own or drive an automobile. It's free if you mention the make and model of your car.*

USL TRADE MARK
U. S. LIGHT & HEAT CORPORATION
storage batteries

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

"The United Railroad Workers of America." Among other things they demand $1.10 an hour for conductors; ninety-five cents an hour for brakemen, the eight-hour day, and time and a half for overtime.

Warning of Federal intervention marks a turn in the strike situation in Chicago. Trains begin to move and freight embargoes are lifted. It is conceded that conditions in the local switching district will soon be restored to normal.

Four thousand coal-miners in Kansas go on strike as a result of the imprisonment of Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas organization of the United Mine Workers of America.

The Michigan Supreme Court in an opinion holds that the action of the Michigan legislature in ratifying prohibition is final and can not be submitted to a referendum vote.

April 11.—In a presentation of views on industrial problems likely to enter into the coming political campaign, organized labor-leaders reply to a questionnaire of the Republican National Committee. The principles advocated by labor include the eight-hour day, with Saturday a half-holiday, recognition of the workers' right to organize, the right to strike, and abandonment of the use of the injunction in labor disputes.

April 12.—The New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church adopts a resolution indorsing the proposal to amend church discipline by striking out specific prohibition of playing-cards, dancing, and theatergoing.

Detroit goes back to war-time lightless nights, and there is a general shutdown of industrial plants caused by the rail tie-up, as a result of which approximately 50,000 factory-workers are temporarily jobless.

The railroad brotherhood chiefs express fears that the strike may lead to the organization of a new union of railroad-workers which would do away with the now existing organizations. At the same time they justify the impatience of the men, among other things calling attention to President Wilson's delay in appointing a labor commission.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner of New York, calls a conference of men representing the food industry, to discuss the food situation growing out of the strike. Dr. Copeland states that should present conditions prevail for a week the lives of the community will be menaced on account of food shortage.

Governor Allen, of Kansas, is planning to take over and operate the coal-mines in that State for the second time in six months, as a result of the strike. More than 11,000 Kansas miners are idle in a demonstration against the imprisonment of Alexander Howat.

April 13.—The Subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee agrees tentatively on a bill to give each of more than 3,000,000 former service men a bonus of a dollar a day for the period of their war-service.

On the face of incomplete and unofficial returns in the Republican primary in Illinois, Governor Lowden carried his home State, with General Wood second and Senator Johnson third.

President Wilson appoints a Labor Board of nine men representing employers, employees, and the public. This board is provided for under the transportation act to deal with railway labor disputes, and will immediately begin the consideration of the present strike.

Stevens

Hitting the Bullseye Since 1864

It's Close Shooting that Fills the Bag

A rustle in the underbrush—a fleeting streak of gray, and your gun comes to your shoulder! That's the time when your own skill must be upheld by the accuracy of your shotgun.

Accuracy in your shotgun means that it must be "close-shooting," and it's close shooting that fills the bag.

"Close-shooting," even pattern and long range are all built into Stevens Shotguns by special methods of boring and choking.

The Stevens 345 20-gauge Shotgun is the shotgun you can trust completely to back up your skill and improve your shooting. Fifty-six years of successful firearms manufacture warrant your confidence. Ask your dealer to show you this gun.

J. STEVENS ARMS COMPANY
Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Export Office: 5 State Street, New York City

Shotguns · Rifles · Pistols

No. 345
20-gauge
Double-barreled
Hammerless
Shotgun

Carey
ROOFINGS
ARE FOUND ON FINE OFFICE BUILDINGS FROM LAKES TO GULF

Travel from the lakes to the gulf or from coast to coast.

Inquire about the roofing on the newest and best buildings in the leading cities.

You are apt to find a very large per cent of them covered with Carey Asphalt and Asbestos built-up roofing.

If you found them on cheap buildings only, it might indicate low first cost only.

But you find them on the very best buildings and in every part of the country—which indicates they are the best roofings obtainable and the most economical in the long run.

BUILDING OWNERS write for circular "R"

Headquarters for building and insulating products of

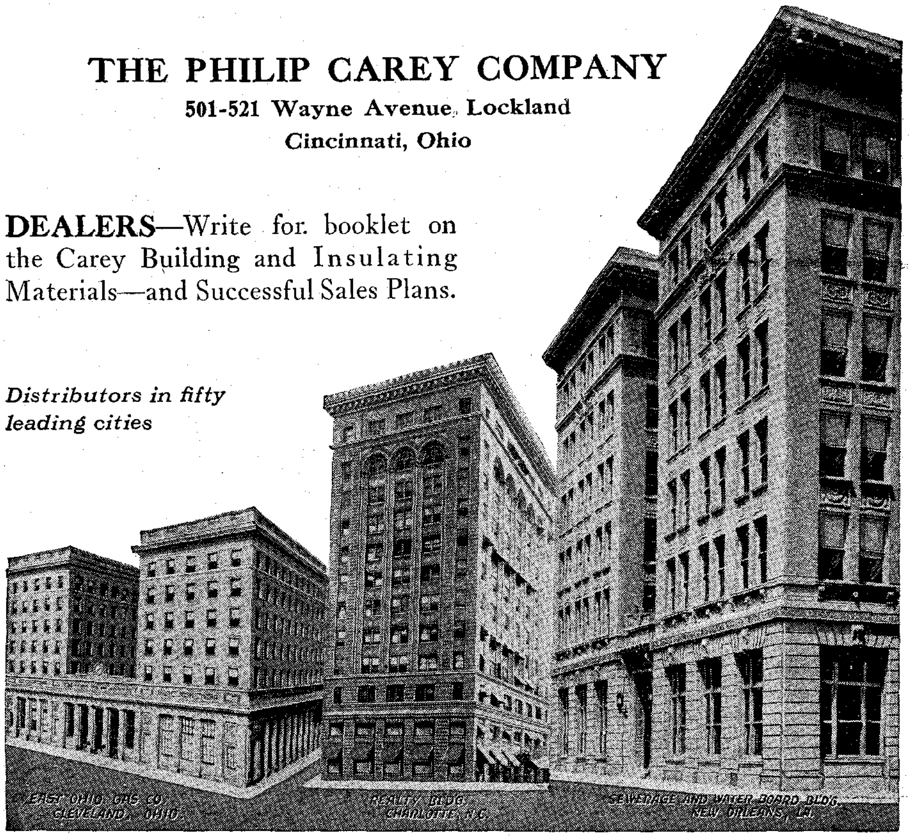
ASPHALT ASBESTOS MAGNESIA

A Roof for Every Building

THE PHILIP CAREY COMPANY
501-521 Wayne Avenue, Lockland
Cincinnati, Ohio

DEALERS—Write for booklet on the Carey Building and Insulating Materials—and Successful Sales Plans.

Distributors in fifty leading cities



THE SPICE OF LIFE

Much in Little.—A baby will make love stronger, days shorter, nights longer, bank-roll smaller, home happier, clothes shabbier, the past forgotten, and the future worth living for.—*Office Topics.*

One Point of Agreement.—"How unworthy I am of you, dear," he murmured as he held her close.

"Oh, Fred," she sighed, "if you and father only agreed on everything the way you do on that, how happy we would be."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

The Difficulty.—"Do you think, dearest, that you could manage on my salary?" the fond youth asked.

"Why, yes; I think I could, darling," the sweet girl responded; "but how in the world would you get along?"—*The Home Sector.*

Yanko - British Exchange. — EXCITED SECOND—"Pull yourself together, old thing. Don't let that Yank lick you!"

BOXER (who is getting the worst of it)—"'Fraid he'll do it—seems to have a better rate of exchange than me!"—*The Bystander (London).*

Obliging Spring.

"Hail! Hail!"
I heard a Poet sing,
"Thy charms unveil!
Hail Gentle Spring!"

And "Gentle Spring"
Her charms unveiled
And hailed and hailed
And hailed and hailed!
—*Leslie's Weekly.*

Force of Habit.—He was engaged to the daughter of a literary man. He was bold as a wooer, but the veriest coward when it came to approaching the fair one's father. So he waited outside the great man's study while the "fayre ladye" did the tackling. In five minutes she was out again and on her dress was pinned a slip of paper bearing the words:

"With the author's compliments."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Head-Work.—A French magazine claims to have discovered in a New York paper an advertisement to this effect: "A gentleman who has lost his right leg is desirous of making the acquaintance of some one who has lost his left leg, in order to become associated with him in the purchase of boots and shoes, size 8." The very observant French editor very politely comments: "An American may occasionally lose a leg, but he never loses his head."—*The Ave Maria.*

Honesty First.—"No," said the old man, sternly. "I will not do it. Never have I sold anything by false representation, and I will not begin now."

For a moment he was silent, and the clerk who stood before him could see that the better nature of his employer was fighting strongly for the right.

"No," said the old man, again. "I will not do it. It is an inferior grade of shoe, and I will never pass it off as anything better. Mark it, 'A Shoe Fit for a Queen,' and put it in the window. A queen does not have to do much walking."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Barreled Sunlight

Buy your sunlight by the barrel

AT least one-half of the light utilized in interiors is received by reflection from ceilings and walls.

The reflecting power of ceilings and walls, however, depends to a great extent upon the *paint* with which they are covered.

Covered with flat finish paints, ceilings and walls collect dirt instead of repelling it. When soiled they cannot be washed clean. In a short time, therefore, their reflecting power is greatly diminished. Yet the same ceilings and walls covered with Barreled Sunlight will increase daylight in the building 19% to 36%. Actual tests assure this. Barreled Sunlight—the OIL paint with a glossy, tile-like finish—reflects ALL the light that enters the windows. Moreover, it remains white longest. This we guarantee.

Barreled Sunlight is made by a process which we control. It contains neither varnish nor lead. *Its high gloss surface resists dirt and may be washed clean like white tile.* Its durable, elastic composition expands and contracts with temperature changes. It withstands the shock and jar of heaviest machinery. It cannot crack. It is germ-proof, dirt-proof. Absolutely sanitary.

Remains white longest

Although its price per barrel is slightly more than that of other mill whites, its actual cost per square foot of surface covered is less. Its extraordinary covering power and ease of application save 16% to 21% of the cost in paint and painter's time.

Used in more than 6,000 plants. Applied by brush or spray method.

Write today for our booklet, "More Light."

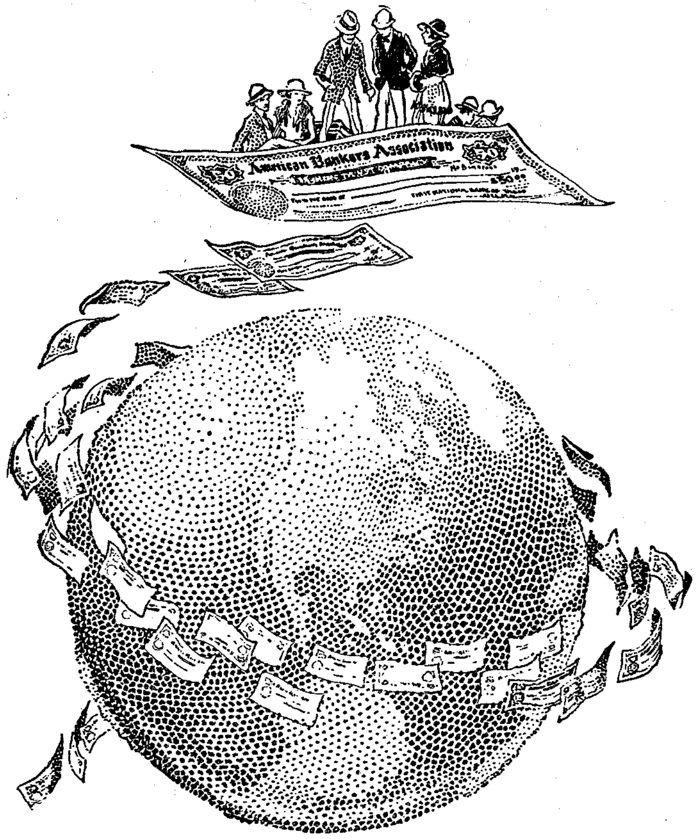
FOR THE HOME

There are rooms where white ceilings, walls and woodwork are peculiarly fitting, such as the kitchen, nursery and bathroom. Barreled Sunlight makes rooms bright, cheerful and sanitary. It is cheaper than enamel and easier to apply. Sold in gallons, half-gallons, quarts, pints and half-pints.

Barreled Sunlight
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

THE RICE PROCESS MILL WHITE

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT COMPANY
29 Dudley Street Providence, R. I.



"A·B·A" CHEQUES GO ROUND THE WORLD

THERE are strange and out-of-the-way places in this world, but none of them is strange to "A.B.A." Cheques—The Best Funds for Travelers. Wherever civilization has penetrated, these cheques have become a familiar medium of exchange and brought comfort and aid to thousands of tourists.

HOTELS, stores and transportation companies everywhere know and accept them, and those who use them are independent of banking hours, free from the annoyance of money exchange and protected from loss or theft. Your countersignature, written in the presence of the acceptor, automatically identifies you. Without it the cheques are valueless.

IN denominations of $10, $20, $50 and $100. Conveniently carried in a small, compact wallet. Issued by the American Bankers Association composed of 20,000 leading American Banks and Trust Companies.

"A·B·A" American Bankers Association Cheques
"the BEST funds for travelers"

For further particulars write
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
New York City

Killing the Cash.—German revolt has slain eight thousand dollars; killings go on.—*Head-line in the Spokane Chronicle.*

Heard in the Library.—CHIEF MUFFLER—"Why don't you stop talking when I look at you?"

EVER-CHEERFUL—"Lady, I ain't no clock."—*Scalper.*

Styles and Prices.—In Japan the same styles have obtained for 2,500 years, which is one reason Japan hasn't complained of the cost of living in 2,499 years.—*Buffalo News.*

It Struck Home.—"My sermon on thrift made a tremendous impression on the congregation."

"How do you know?"

"I could tell when I counted the collection."—*The Home Sector.*

One Way to Get Action.—DASHER—"This parcel-post package is being delivered in unusually quick time. How do you account for it?"

MAIL-CARRIER—"The department thought it contained a time-bomb, sir."—*Judge.*

A Worth-while Job.—A pessimist and an optimist were discussing life from their different view-points. "I really believe," said the former, "that I could make a better world myself."

"Sure!" returned the optimist; "that's what we are here for. Now let us get to work and do it."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Question Is, How Much More?—Landlordly candor, says Stewart Chaplin, is exhibited in the following:

To Rent—In private home, a large, handsomely furnished front room; also a medium-sized one; every convenience; centrally and very choicely located; rent more than reasonable. Address, etc.—*New York Evening Post.*

For Publicity Only.—"And about the salary?" said the movie star.

"Well," said the manager after a moment's thought, "suppose we call it $5,000 a week."

"All right."

"Of course, you understand that the $5,000 is merely what we call it—you will get $500."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Fast Five Minutes.—STEVE—"That Smith guy of the Meadow Bottom Development Company has got the fastest car in this neck of the country. He makes ninety miles an hour."

HANK—"Some car! What's he want of such a speed demon?"

STEVE—"He's gotta have it when he's advertising his development as being five minutes from the station."—*New York World.*

Easy.—"Now, boys," said the schoolmaster, "I want you to bear in mind that the word 'stan' at the end of a word means 'the place of.' Thus we have Afghanistan—the place of the Afghans; also Hindustan—the place of the Hindus. Can any one give me another example?"

Nobody appeared very anxious to do so, until little Johnny Snaggs, the joy of his mother and the terror of the cats, said proudly—

"Yes, sir, I can. Umbrellastan—the place for umbrellas."—*London Tit-Bits.*